E/2002/28
E/CN.7/2002/11

United Nations

Commission on Narcotic Drugs

Report on the forty-fifth session (13 December 2001 and 11-15 March 2002)

Economic and Social Council
Official Records, 2002
Supplement No. 8

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United Nations • New York, 2002

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E/2002/28
E/CN.7/2002/11
ISSN 0251-9941

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Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

1. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I

Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2001/17 of 24 July 2001 and previous relevant resolutions,

Emphasizing that the need to balance the global licit supply of opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes is central to the international strategy and policy of drug control,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation with the traditional supplier countries in drug control to ensure universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[1]

Considering that a balance between consumption and production of opiate raw materials has been achieved as a result of efforts made by the two traditional supplier countries, India and Turkey, together with other producer countries,

Considering also that application of technical methods of morphine production, including from unlanced poppy capsules, would contribute to the control and prevention from diversion of narcotic drugs to illicit channels,

Noting the importance of opiates in pain relief therapy as advocated by the World Health Organization,

1. *Urges* all Governments to continue to contribute to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials for medical and scientific purposes, the achievement of which would be facilitated by maintaining, insofar as their constitutional and legal systems permit, support to the traditional and legal supplier countries, and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials;

2. *Urges* Governments of all producer countries to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[1] to take effective measures to prevent illicit production, or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels, especially when increasing licit production, and to adopt, after due technical study by the International Narcotics Control Board of the relative merits of different methods, the best method in this respect;

3. *Urges* consumer countries to assess their licit needs for opiate raw materials realistically and to communicate those needs to the International Narcotics Control Board in order to ensure easy supply, and also urges the producer countries concerned and the Board to increase their efforts to monitor the available supply and to ensure sufficient stocks of licit opiate raw materials;

4. *Requests* the Board to continue its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions in full compliance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961;

5. *Commends* the Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions and, in particular:

(a) In urging the Governments concerned to adjust global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to actual licit needs and to avoid unforeseen imbalances between licit supply of and demand for opiates caused by the exportation of products manufactured from seized and confiscated drugs;

(b) In inviting the Governments concerned to ensure that opiates imported into their countries for medical and scientific use do not originate in countries

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

that transform seized and confiscated drugs into licit opiates;

(c) In arranging informal meetings, during sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States that import and produce opiate raw materials;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

Draft resolution II

International assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 2001/16 of 24 July 2001, the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,[2] the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[3] and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[4]

Considering that action against the world drug problem is a shared responsibility calling for coordinated and balanced action consistent with the relevant multilateral instruments in force at the international level,

Stressing the unswerving determination and commitment to resolve the world drug problem by means of national and international strategies aimed at reducing both the supply of and demand for illicit drugs,

Taking into account the report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to illicit drug trafficking and action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[5] the report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse, in particular the spread of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome through drug injection,[6] and other relevant reports submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fifth session,

Noting the emerging linkage between the transit of drugs through certain States and the increasing incidence of drug abuse in those States,

Recognizing the desirability of providing, to the States most affected by the transit of drugs, assistance in enhancing law enforcement capabilities and in reducing illicit drug demand,

Appreciating the work being done in that area by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention,

Emphasizing the need to continue providing international assistance to such transit States, which are faced with growing challenges, such as increased drug addiction,

1. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention to continue to provide assistance, using voluntary contributions available for that purpose, to the States most affected by the transit of drugs, as identified by relevant international bodies, in particular developing countries in need of such assistance and support;

2. *Calls upon* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in providing assistance to such States, to adopt a comprehensive approach that takes into account the linkage between the transit of drugs through and the increase in drug abuse in those States and their needs regarding the reduction of illicit drug demand, including the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts;

3. *Exhorts* the international financial institutions, as well as other potential donors, to provide financial assistance to such transit States so that they may intensify their efforts to address drug trafficking and its consequences, in particular increased drug addiction;

4. *Requests* the Executive Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention to submit to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

[2] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
[3] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.
[4] General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.
[5] E/CN.7/2002/4 and Corr.1 and Add.1.
[6] E/CN.7/2002/2 and Corr.1.

B. Draft decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

2. The Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

Draft decision I

Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fifth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-sixth session of the Commission

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fifth session[7] and approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-sixth session of the Commission set out below, on the understanding that intersessional meetings would be held at Vienna, at no additional cost, to finalize the items to be included in the provisional agenda and the documentation requirements for the forty-sixth session.

Provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

Documentation

Provisional agenda and annotations

3. [Thematic debate (theme to be identified)]

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)

Normative segment

4. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session.

Documentation

Biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem (and addenda)

5. Drug demand reduction:

(a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

(b) World situation with regard to drug abuse.

Documentation

Report of the Secretariat

6. Illicit drug traffic and supply:

(a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission;

(b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session:

(i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);

(ii) Countering money-laundering;

(iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Crops and on Alternative Development.

Documentation

Reports of the Secretariat

7. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

(a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

(b) International Narcotics Control Board;

(c) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

[7] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 8* (E/2002/28).

(i) Measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

(ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;

(d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

Documentation

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2002

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2002 on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

Notes by the Secretariat (as necessary)

Operational segment

8. Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

9. Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

10. Administrative and budgetary questions.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

(Ministerial segment)

11. (Ministerial segment to be finalized, including its theme, content and organization, as well as its placement within the provisional agenda for the forty-sixth session)

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director (as necessary)

* * *

12. Provisional agenda for the forty-seventh session of the Commission.

13. Other business.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)

14. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-sixth session.

Draft decision II

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001.[8]

C. Matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council

3. The following resolutions adopted by the Commission are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council:

Resolution 45/1

Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the context of drug abuse

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Alarmed at the continuing spread of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) epidemic around the world,

[8] *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.XI.1).

Concerned that an estimated forty million people across the globe are infected with HIV,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[9] in particular article 25, which states that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services,

Commending the twenty-sixth special session of the General Assembly, on HIV/AIDS, and noting the targets set in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,[10]

Reiterating the concerns of the General Assembly, reflected in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, that the global HIV/AIDS epidemic, through its devastating scale and impact, constitutes a global emergency and one of the most formidable challenges to human life and dignity, as well as to the effective enjoyment of human rights, which undermines social and economic development throughout the world and affects all levels of society—national, community, family and individual,[10]

Recognizing that effective prevention, care and treatment strategies require behavioural changes and increased availability of and non-discriminatory access to, inter alia, vaccines, condoms, microbicides, lubricants, sterile injecting equipment, drug therapy, including anti-retroviral therapy, diagnostics and related technologies, as well as increased research and development,

Noting that the heads of State and Government and representatives of States and Governments participating in the twenty-sixth special session of the General Assembly, in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, solemnly declared their commitment to address the HIV/AIDS crisis by taking action, inter alia, to ensure that HIV/AIDS issues are included on the agenda of all appropriate United Nations conferences and meetings,[10]

Recalling that, in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, it is stated that demand reduction policies should aim at preventing the use of drugs and at reducing the adverse consequences of drug abuse,[11]

1. *Recognizes* that the spread of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), hepatitis C and other blood-borne viruses is linked with drug use, in particular injecting drug use;

2. *Expresses concern* about the continuing escalation in the popularity of amphetamine-type stimulants and other substances of abuse, and recognizes that the use of those substances promotes risk-taking behaviours among users, which increase the likelihood of HIV/AIDS spreading;

3. *Recalls* that the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction recognized that progress to reduce the demand for illicit drugs should be seen in the context of the need for programmes to reduce the demand for substances of abuse and that such programmes should promote health and social well-being among individuals, families and communities and should reduce the adverse consequences of drug abuse for the individual and for society as a whole;[12]

4. *Encourages* Member States to implement and strengthen efforts to raise awareness about the links between drug use and the spread of HIV/AIDS, hepatitis C and other blood-borne viruses;

5. *Also encourages* Member States to strengthen efforts to reduce the demand for illicit drugs and to ensure that a comprehensive package of prevention, education, treatment and rehabilitation measures are accessible to all individuals who use and abuse illicit drugs, including those infected with HIV/AIDS, in accordance with the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

6. *Further encourages* Member States to consider the potential impact on the spread of HIV, hepatitis C and other blood-borne viruses when developing, implementing and evaluating policies and programmes for the reduction of illicit drug demand and supply and to implement measures that reduce or eliminate the need to share non-sterile injecting equipment;

[9] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).
[10] General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.
[11] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex, para. 8 (b).
[12] General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex, para. 5.

7. *Calls upon* the international community, where possible, to provide assistance for HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment in developing countries on a grant basis;

8. *Commends* the efforts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in response to the global epidemic of HIV/AIDS, and encourages Member States, to the extent possible, to support its efforts to reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS around the world;

9. *Encourages* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to work with other United Nations entities to play a role in promoting awareness of HIV/AIDS at the global, regional, national and community levels;

10. *Welcomes* the participation of the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome in the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and calls upon the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to cooperate with the Joint United Nations Programme and other relevant United Nations entities in introducing and strengthening programmes to address HIV/AIDS;

11. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to submit to it at its forty-sixth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 45/2

Enhanced measures for international cooperation in the control of illicit drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/34 of 26 May 1987, in which the Council decided to grant to the Meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, the status of a subsidiary organ of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, similar to that accorded to the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and the other regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/15 of 25 May 1988, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to convene the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and to provide the financial resources required from available resources and, if necessary, to seek additional extrabudgetary resources,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1990/30 of 24 May 1990, in which the Council decided to establish the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, and requested the Secretary-General to adopt the necessary measures and to provide the financial resources required, so that that Meeting might be convened,

Concerned about the increased illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and use of amphetamine-type stimulants globally and in particular in Asia and the Pacific,

Alarmed about the increasing use of amphetamine-type stimulants, in particular among young people,

Recognizing that the successful suppression of drug trafficking is a challenge requiring international cooperation,

Concerned that the rapid growth in the illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants is posing new challenges for supply reduction operations and increasing the need for more effective international law enforcement cooperation,

Recalling that various United Nations conventions, in particular the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[13] and the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[14] and the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors[15] and measures for the

[13] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

[14] General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I.

[15] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 A.

control of precursors[16] adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session offer useful frameworks for both the sharing of intelligence and the conduct of joint operations,

Encouraged by the genuine spirit of cooperation that is increasingly being demonstrated by Member States in fighting the drug problem together and noting, as an example, the Twenty-fifth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, held in Sydney, Australia, from 15 to 18 October 2001, the theme of which was "Fight crime together and win",

1. *Commends* the Twenty-fifth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, on its agreement to develop a coordinated plan to counter the threat posed by amphetamine-type stimulants and to tackle the transnational criminal groups behind the illicit drug trade in Asia and the Pacific;

2. *Notes* that the key parts of the plan of the Twenty-fifth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, would involve:

(a) The development of specialist investigative skills, supported by legislation and agency powers, to undertake successful investigations of the major crime figures who mastermind and finance drug trafficking;

(b) National action to prevent the trafficking in and abuse of new drugs such as ketamine and amphetamine-type stimulants, including by placing them under national control;

(c) Greater cooperation at the operational level, both nationally and regionally, to meet the new trends in trafficking in stimulants and their precursors;

(d) The placement of drug liaison officers in countries in Asia and the Pacific;

(e) Encouraging legislators to recognize the need to provide the necessary legal basis to conduct joint operational activities across jurisdictional boundaries;

3. *Recognizes* the importance of effective international cooperation in the fight against the global trade in illicit drugs and encourages Member States to further consider the need to provide the necessary legal basis to conduct joint operational activities across jurisdictional boundaries;

4. *Supports* the development of "best practice" guidelines for the sharing of intelligence and the conduct of joint operations between Member States, with a view to ensuring that those guidelines are consistent with the relevant United Nations conventions;

5. *Supports also* the development by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention an inventory of training needs, subject to the availability of voluntary contributions, that Member States could consider in order to assist developing countries in achieving standards of law enforcement competence that would facilitate more effective cooperation in joint operations;

6. *Encourages* the establishment by Member States of cooperative programmes for supporting law enforcement training and making short-term secondment and exchanges available to operational law enforcement officers from Member States;

7. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to provide the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies with the financial resources required from available resources and, if necessary, to seek additional extrabudgetary resources in order to assist those States which could not otherwise be represented by defraying the travel expenses for one participant from each of those States.

Resolution 45/3

Efforts to reduce the impact of illicit drug demand on organized crime

The Commission on Narcotics Drugs,

Recalling the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[17] adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[18]

[16] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B.

[17] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

[18] General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.

Recalling also that the fight against the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be evaluated in a multilateral framework, requiring a comprehensive and balanced approach, which includes a demand reduction aspect and which must be implemented in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

Concerned about the increase in illicit drug abuse, especially among children, young people and groups at risk, through the large variety of psychoactive substances, narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances that have become available throughout the world and the emergence of new synthetic drugs manufactured from ingredients that are not yet subject to international control and are easily substituted,

Recognizing the transnational nature of the drug problem and its links with all aspects of organized crime,

Aware that illicit drug trafficking entails the circulation of considerable resources capable of attracting individuals and groups and corrupting segments of organized societies and State entities,

Drawing the attention of States to the fact that illicit drug demand and drug trafficking constitute an important source of the financial resources of criminal organizations,

1. *Recommends* that States intensify their efforts, including initiatives and activities aimed at reducing illicit drug demand, and to increase the number of programmes and the resources for such programmes, without prejudicing current activities and strategies aimed at prohibiting and reducing illicit drug supply and, in general, combating the diverse manifestations of the world drug problem;

2. *Recommends* that Member States and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme promote, in accordance with the principle of shared responsibility and with a view to reducing illicit drug demand, cooperation among Governments at all levels, taking into account the opinions of non-governmental organizations, civil society, community associations and families;

3. *Recommends* that the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, subject to the availability of voluntary resources and at the request of and in close cooperation with Governments, coordinate educational and public awareness activities with a view to making the public aware of the risks of drug abuse, in particular the link between the demand for illicit drugs and the financing of organized crime.

Resolution 45/4

Controlled delivery

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling article 11, paragraph 3, of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[19] which states that illicit consignments whose controlled delivery is agreed to may, with the consent of the parties concerned, be intercepted and allowed to continue with the narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances intact or removed or replaced in whole or in part,

Recalling also the measures to promote judicial cooperation adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,[20]

Bearing in mind that, in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[21] States were encouraged to review the implementation of the measures to promote judicial cooperation by 2003,

Recognizing the importance of cooperation, including the timely and quick exchange of information among law enforcement agencies, in combating illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors,

Bearing in mind that identification of the destination of illicit shipments of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors is an integral part of efforts to dismantle criminal organizations involved in illicit drug trafficking,

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[19] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

[20] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 C.

[21] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

Recognizing that controlled delivery operations contribute to identifying the principals, modi operandi, organizational structure and distribution network of drug trafficking groups,

1. *Calls upon* Governments that have not yet done so to review their legislation, procedures and practices with a view to allowing the use of the technique of controlled delivery;

2. *Invites* Governments to conclude agreements and arrangements providing for the effective use of the technique of controlled delivery;

3. *Recommends* that Governments authorize their respective competent bodies to facilitate swift and effective action in dealing with requests for international assistance in controlled delivery operations and to establish effective mechanisms for its implementation.

Resolution 45/5

Provisions regarding travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling its resolution 43/11, in which it invited the International Narcotics Control Board, with the participation of Member States, to examine provisions that might facilitate and enhance security in cases involving travellers who carried medical preparations containing narcotic drugs and who maintained the continuity of their treatment in their host countries,

Recalling also its resolution 44/15, in which it invited the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization, to convene a meeting of experts to develop guidelines for national regulations concerning travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs,

Noting the meeting of experts convened, pursuant to its resolution 44/15, by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization in Vienna from 12 to 14 February 2002 to develop guidelines for national regulations concerning travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs,

Taking into account the publication by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme of the guidelines for national regulations concerning travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs, prepared pursuant to Commission resolution 44/15,

Mindful of the need to keep such travellers informed of different national requirements and limitations concerning internationally controlled drugs,

Acknowledging the importance of making secure this form of personal transport of internationally controlled drugs,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the fact that international bodies and States parties to the international drug control treaties have taken into account the problems involved in continuing the treatment of travelling patients with internationally controlled drugs while ensuring security conditions that limit the risk of misdirected use of such drugs;

2. *Welcomes* the guidelines for national regulations concerning travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs prepared by the group of experts convened pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/15, which include recommendations on national regulations concerning the transport by patients, for personal use, of medical preparations containing internationally controlled drugs;

3. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to communicate the guidelines to States parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[22] that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol[23] and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;[24]

4. *Strongly encourages* States parties to the 1961 Convention, that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol and the 1971 Convention to notify the International Narcotics Control Board of restrictions currently applicable to travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs;

5. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to publish the above-mentioned information in a

[22] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[23] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.
[24] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

unified form, in particular in its list of narcotic drugs under international control (the "Yellow List") or in its list of psychotropic substances under international control (the "Green List") and electronically, on the web site of the Board, in order to ensure its wide dissemination and facilitate the task of government agencies;

6. *Encourages* States to consider implementing the recommendations contained in the guidelines for national regulations concerning travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs, depending on national legal requirements and practical considerations.

Resolution 45/6

Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[25] in particular article 38, concerning measures against the abuse of drugs, and article 38 bis, concerning agreements on regional centres for scientific research and education to combat the problems resulting from the illicit use of and traffic in drugs,

Recalling also its resolution 44/14, in which it invited States and relevant regional organizations to foster the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed,

Recalling further the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[26] in which all States were urged to assess the causes and consequences of the misuse of all substances,

Re-emphasizing the need to improve knowledge about drug abuse and dependence in order to increase the impact of drug control policies and to strengthen the effectiveness of prevention policies,

Taking into consideration the recommendations of the conference on synthetic drugs organized by the European Union and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in Brussels on 19 November 2001, which dealt with the need, in addition to developing an early warning system, to increase knowledge about drugs, drawing on a variety of disciplines and scientific research programmes,

Taking note of the consensus reached by technical experts at a meeting organized in Lisbon in January 2000 by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction concerning the development of universally compatible epidemiological indicators of drug use,

1. *Urges* States to prepare a list of certified physical and/or juridical persons or laboratories capable of conducting analytical, toxicological, pharmacological and bio-psychological evaluations and who may be consulted in their national territory, indicating, where appropriate, their area of activity, and to foster the development of such expertise;

2. *Encourages* States to consult such persons in order to obtain specialized information on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

3. *Invites* States to develop expertise in epidemiology for the purpose of collecting and evaluating cases involving abuse of and dependence on psychoactive substances in accordance with the guidelines established by the World Health Organization for its review of dependence-producing psychoactive substances for international control, as a complement to the core indicators in part II of the annual reports questionnaire of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

4. *Encourages* States to involve the pharmaceutical industry, following the example of pharmacovigilance, in the expansion of knowledge about the potential for abuse of and dependence on psychoactive substances;

5. *Stresses* the need for cooperation among States in order to disseminate specialized information through international bodies such as the World Health Organization and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and to make their expertise available to competent regional bodies;

6. *Invites* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the World Health Organization, to the extent that available voluntary contributions permit, to convene a meeting of experts,

[25] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[26] General Assembly resolution 54/132.

selected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, to establish guidelines applicable to the recording of cases of drug abuse and dependence, which would include:

(a) The appropriate structures for recording, evaluating and gathering data;

(b) The minimum types of data to be recorded;

(c) The development of harmonized methodologies;

(d) The identification of the necessary processing systems;

7. *Also invites* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the World Health Organization to continue to use those data and to highlight regional particularities by consolidating the national and regional databanks that already exist, with a view to improving the assessment of the potential of abuse and dependence of psychoactive substances and the knowledge of that subject.

Resolution 45/7

Preparations for the ministerial-level segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, relating to the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling that the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, established goals and targets to be met by all States by the years 2003 and 2008,

Recalling also the commitment assumed by all States at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly to report biennially to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on their efforts to meet the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008,

Recalling further its resolution 42/11, in which it decided to submit a report to the General Assembly in the year 2003 on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session,[27]

Taking note of the consolidated biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,[28]

Recalling that, in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, Member States recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility requiring an integrated and balanced approach in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, and in particular with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recalling also that, in section I of its resolution 1999/30 of 28 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs convene, whenever appropriate, ministerial-level segments of its sessions,

Taking into account the agreement reached by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-third session on the convening of a ministerial-level segment of its forty-sixth session, in 2003,

Considering that the ministerial-level segment is part of the process of assessing progress in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and in overcoming the obstacles encountered,

1. *Decides* that the theme of the ministerial-level segment to be held at its forty-sixth session shall be the assessment of the progress achieved and the difficulties encountered in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;[27]

2. *Decides also* that the ministerial-level segment of its forty-sixth session shall be held in Vienna in April 2003 and that the segment shall be held for a period of two days, which, as an exception,

[27] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
[28] E/CN.7/2001/16.

shall be added to the six days scheduled for its regular session;

3. *Decides further* that the ministerial-level segment shall consist of a general debate on the theme referred to in paragraph 1 above and round tables on specific subjects to be identified by the Commission at its intersessional meetings in 2002;

4. *Recommends* that a brief joint ministerial statement be issued at the conclusion of the ministerial-level segment of its forty-sixth session, in 2003, which would cover the following:

(a) An assessment of the implementation of the commitments assumed at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

(b) Recommendations for the period 2003-2007, including recommendations on strengthening the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as well as the role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

5. *Recommends* that the joint ministerial statement be submitted to the General Assembly, together with its report in 2003 on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration;

6. *Decides* that intersessional sessions in the second half of 2002 shall be devoted also to preparations for the ministerial-level segment of its forty-sixth session and that up to three additional one-day intersessional sessions shall be held, if necessary, for that purpose, if and when services are available at no additional cost to the Organization, and requests the Secretariat to undertake a careful review of the relevant budgets and utilization of facilities to enable the holding of those intersessional sessions;

7. *Requests* member States to submit, in a timely manner and no later than 30 June 2002, their replies to the second questionnaire for the submission of biennial reports in order to provide the ministerial-level segment with the most recent information on national efforts to implement the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

8. *Calls upon* the participants of its ministerial-level segment to take account of the work of the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, in particular initiatives that could further drug law enforcement cooperation;

9. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to submit, in a timely manner and no later than the first week of December 2002, his second biennial report on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

10. *Requests* member States and observers to ensure that they are represented at the appropriate level at the ministerial-level segment of its forty-sixth session and to participate actively in that segment.

Resolution 45/8

Control of cannabis in Africa

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[29] that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[30] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[31] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[32]

Emphasizing the primary importance of guaranteeing the integrity of the international drug control treaties,

Noting that cannabis is by far the most widely and most frequently abused of the drugs listed in the international drug control treaties,

Concerned that the cultivation and abuse of cannabis are on the increase in Africa partly as a result of the extreme poverty and the continued promotion of cannabis on the Internet as being a harmless drug,

Aware that most States have adhered to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,

[29] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

[30] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

[31] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

[32] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

Emphasizing the primary importance of international cooperation in combating drug trafficking and drug abuse,

1. *Calls upon* all States to adhere to and implement the provisions of the international drug control treaties, in particular the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol[30] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[32]

2. *Calls upon* Member States with experience in the eradication of illicit drug crops and in alternative development programmes to share their expertise with African States;

3. *Encourages* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, subject to availability of voluntary resources, and Member States, especially donor countries, to provide appropriate technical support to various national and regional strategies and plans of action against illicit drugs in Africa;

4. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to consider developing and implementing appropriate alternative development programmes, subject to availability of voluntary resources, and, where possible, to integrate them into programmes already being implemented in African countries by other United Nations entities;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to submit to it at its forty-seventh session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 45/9

Connections between organized criminal groups trafficking in drugs and those involved in other types of illicit trafficking: special investigative techniques to counteract such criminality

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[33]

Considering that the fight against drug trafficking can be strengthened by using innovative legal tools to counter new forms of transnational organized crime,

Recalling the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, in particular, Assembly resolution S-20/4 C of 10 June 1998, entitled "Measures to promote judicial cooperation", which includes recommendations on the use of controlled delivery,

Taking note of the information contained in the consolidated first biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,[34]

Drawing the attention of all Member States to the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[35] and the protocols thereto[36] aimed at enhancing the measures taken against transnational organized crime and providing, inter alia, a sound basis for international cooperation and effective law enforcement action in order to deal, in an integrated manner, with all aspects related to illicit trafficking,

Recognizing the importance of cooperation at the bilateral and regional levels and the relevance of the experience gained at those levels when discussing practical ways to improve international cooperation in efforts to counter illicit trafficking,

Aware that the accumulation of huge proceeds derived from trafficking in drugs, arms and human beings is facilitated by the globalization of markets and the elimination of borders and that such illicit activities are mainly operated by organized criminal groups,

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[33] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

[34] E/CN.7/2001/16.

[35] General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I.

[36] General Assembly resolutions 55/25, annexes II and III, and 55/255, annex.

Noting the transnational nature of organized crime and the tendency of organized criminal groups to expand their illicit activities, which frequently involve illicit crop cultivation, so that they cover wider geographical areas or combine different illicit activities,

Aware, in particular, of the increasing tendency of organized criminal groups to rely on the same criminal networks to carry out operations involving trafficking in drugs and other types of illicit trafficking, such as trafficking in human beings and arms and the smuggling of migrants, and to assist each other by providing logistics and organizational support in different countries,

Convinced that the connections between various illicit activities and organized criminal groups pose an added threat to security and the quality of life by hindering economic and social development,

Aware that transnational organized crime cannot be effectively countered by individual national law enforcement agencies or by using the resources available to individual Member States,

Deeply convinced of the need to strengthen international law enforcement cooperation, in particular at land and sea borders, in order to better safeguard public security,

Noting that organized criminal groups operate also in geographical areas where law enforcement agencies are not adequately provided with technical equipment and training and that common operational standards for such agencies should be established to facilitate international cooperation,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to enhance their cooperation against drug trafficking through the exchange of information and expertise, with emphasis on measures that can be taken to disrupt criminal networks;

2. *Urges*, in particular, Member States to strengthen international law enforcement cooperation in the field of gathering, analysing and exchanging information on the organizational structure and activities of organized criminal groups, on their networks and connections at the national and transnational levels, as well as on the ways in which drug trafficking is combined on occasion with other types of illicit trafficking;

3. *Invites* each Member State, subject to the basic principles of its legal system and in accordance with its own possibilities and the conditions provided for by its domestic law, to take the measures necessary to allow controlled delivery and, if necessary, other special investigative techniques, such as electronic surveillance or other forms of surveillance and undercover operations, to be carried out by competent national authorities in order to fight organized crime more effectively;

4. *Invites* all Member States concerned to decide to use the technique of controlled delivery in cross-border operations by intercepting the trafficked item and then allowing it to continue to be transported along its original route, either untouched, completely or partially replaced or partially removed, until it reaches its destination, in order to identify all persons involved in organizing the illicit trafficking activity;

5. *Encourages* Member States to upgrade controls at land and sea borders in order to fight more effectively illicit drug trafficking and its connections with other types of illicit trafficking;

6. *Encourages* the enhancement of law enforcement cooperation, at the operational level, in training activities and for the purpose of joint investigations, in the search for fugitive traffickers;

7. *Invites* Member States to study and agree upon ways and means of overcoming difficulties and obstacles resulting from differences in national legal systems;

8. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to give particular attention, within the framework of its activities for the reduction of illicit drug supply, to the connections that exist between drug trafficking and other forms of illicit trafficking and to the use of new investigative techniques, as appropriate, with special emphasis on cases where drug trafficking is combined with other types of illicit trafficking;

9. *Also requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, subject to voluntary contributions, to provide to interested Member States technical assistance and training on the use of new investigative techniques to counter drug trafficking;

10. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to report to it at its forty-seventh session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 45/10

Strengthening international cooperation in the control of opium poppy cultivation

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Concerned by the strong links between the opium poppy trade and the financing of terrorist and other subversive activities,

Recalling Security Council resolution 1378 (2001) of 14 November 2001, in which the Council called on the Interim Administration and successor governing bodies to respect Afghanistan's international obligations, including by cooperating fully in international efforts to combat terrorism and illicit drug trafficking within and from Afghanistan,

Noting that a breakout session on counter-narcotics was held in Tokyo in January 2002, in conjunction with the International Conference on Reconstruction Assistance to Afghanistan, during which the participants, representing donors, international organizations and the Interim Administration of Afghanistan, took common views of the drug problems of Afghanistan, including the view that ownership by the Interim Administration and the Afghan people of the goal of ending opium poppy cultivation was required to reach it,

Concerned by the fact that the pre-assessment by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme of the area under opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan indicates that up to 65,000 hectares of opium poppy are being cultivated and will be ready to harvest in the coming weeks,

1. *Expresses its firm conviction* that the problems of opium poppy cultivation, illicit drug production and drug trafficking in and from Afghanistan can be solved by the efforts of the Afghan people with the support of the international community;

2. *Welcomes* the signature on 17 January 2002 by the Chairman of the Interim Administration of Afghanistan of a decree banning illicit crop cultivation and illicit drug production, processing, abuse and trafficking;

3. *Welcomes* the determination of the Interim Administration, in conscious fulfilment of its international obligations, to prevent the harvesting of the current opium poppy crop, and encourages the international community to assist in those efforts;

4. *Calls upon* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to strengthen its capacity in Afghanistan in the key thematic areas of drug control—legal and judicial framework, law enforcement, enhancement of legal livelihoods, demand reduction and illicit crop monitoring—so that it can provide the necessary technical support, subject to the availability of voluntary resources, to the State High Commission for Drug Control of Afghanistan, the Interim Administration, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and others to mainstream drug control as a cross-cutting issue in reconstruction and development, giving priority to areas under opium poppy cultivation;

5. *Encourages* Member States and all relevant international organizations, in coordination with the Interim Administration, to provide immediate assistance to Afghan farmers and to contribute to the development of short-, medium- and long-term alternative livelihood strategies to replace opium poppy as a source of livelihood for farmers, building on the lessons learned from the pilot projects on alternative crops implemented by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and in the context of wider development strategies for the alleviation of poverty;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to support effective programmes in Afghanistan that will address the current resurgence of opium poppy cultivation, establish an effective drug law enforcement capacity, create a legal framework in compliance with international agreements on illicit drugs, crime and terrorism, construct livelihood strategies offering alternatives to opium poppy cultivation and formulate programmes for the reduction of demand for illicit drugs;

7. *Also calls upon* Member States to assist the State High Commission for Drug Control, the Interim Administration and successor governing bodies in implementing the ban on opium poppy cultivation and

drug production and trafficking and to commit themselves to the long-term goal of assisting Afghanistan in creating an economy that is not dependent on those illicit activities;

8. *Further calls upon* Member States to ensure that activities for the control of narcotic drugs are a cross-cutting issue that must be incorporated into the overall reconstruction and development strategy of Afghanistan;

9. *Further calls upon* Member States to support efforts to strengthen the "security belts" around Afghanistan in order to prevent trafficking in illicit drugs from Afghan territory and to prevent precursor chemicals from flowing into Afghanistan from or through its neighbouring countries;

10. *Calls upon* all international organizations involved in the reconstruction and development of Afghanistan to ensure that activities for the control of narcotic drugs are an integral part of their programmes;

11. *Calls upon* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to cooperate with Member States and relevant international organizations within the framework of the harmonized and coordinated implementation of illicit crop eradication efforts, crop substitution assistance and alternative development;

12. *Calls upon* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to submit to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-sixth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 45/11

Improving the exchange of electronic information among Member States and communication with international organizations

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Bearing in mind that, pursuant to the international drug control treaties, the States parties to those treaties are obliged to share with other States, the Secretary-General and the International Narcotics Control Board, on a regular basis, large amounts of data and other information on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals,

Bearing in mind the Political Declaration,[37] the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[38] and the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem,[39] adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, whereby States were requested to use modern technology to improve procedures for, and the timeliness of, the collection and dissemination of information, in order to achieve the highest level of accuracy of the results obtained,

Cognizant of the findings of the in-depth evaluation of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme carried out by the Office of Internal Oversight Services, in which the Programme was requested to strengthen its capacity for gathering information from Governments by expanding the national database system for national and international drug control to cover other data-collection activities of the Programme,[40]

Noting the progress made by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme through the amendment of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System of the Customs Cooperation Council, also known as the World Customs Organization, to establish a unique system for identifying narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals under international control,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/18 of 24 July 2001, in which it requested the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fifth session on the national database system for national and international drug control,

Welcoming the note by the Secretariat on the national database system,[41] submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fifth session pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/18,

[37] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
[38] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.
[39] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 A-E.
[40] E/AC.51/1998/2, paras. 22-38.
[41] E/CN.7/2002/7.

Noting with satisfaction that the representatives of the forty-nine States attending the fourth meeting of the group of users of the national database system, held in Vienna on 1 October 2001, supported the continuation of the system,

1. *Welcomes* the recommendation to maximize the usefulness of the national database system for national and international drug control by separating its normative functions, technical cooperation and organizational aspects;

2. *Concurs* with the recommendation that the mandate and scope of the national database system should be broadened to cover the collection, exchange and processing of all data relevant to national and international drug control and that such data should be made available in a timely manner by electronic means;

3. *Requests* the Secretariat to take into account the need to explore the possibility of obtaining secure funding, either from within the available regular budget or from voluntary resources, bearing in mind the need to provide funds to sustain the normative functions of the national database system relating to the maintenance and communication of information and data exchange standards;

4. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to facilitate and improve the overall electronic exchange of information among Member States and their communication with the Programme;

5. *Urges* Member States, independently or collectively, to expand the use of the national database system where the necessary technical infrastructure and support are sustainable;

6. *Also urges* Member States to sponsor and participate actively in the transitional project outlined by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in the interest of the international community.

Resolution 45/12

Diversion of precursors and prompt reporting to the competent authorities of the countries of origin and the countries of transit and the International Narcotics Control Board

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Concerned with the diversion and misuse of precursors for the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Recalling article 12, paragraphs 1 and 9 (c), of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[42]

Recalling the measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,[43] adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,

Reaffirming the importance of preventing the diversion of precursors from legitimate trade for use in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as an essential component of a comprehensive strategy against drug trafficking and drug abuse,

Recognizing the importance of the effective and real-time exchange of information relating to the interdiction, diversion and suspected diversion of precursors, as an essential component of a strategy to facilitate comprehensive investigations into cases relating to such diversion, including the identification of the modi operandi and entities involved and the initiation of appropriate legal action,

Welcoming with satisfaction the results of Operation Purple, the international initiative to track individual shipments of potassium permanganate in international trade,

Welcoming with satisfaction the results of Operation Topaz, the international initiative to track individual shipments of acetic anhydride in international trade,

1. *Calls upon* all Governments and relevant regional bodies to take steps to put in place systems and procedures to ensure that the details of any interdiction, seizure, diversion or suspected diversion

[42] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

[43] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 B, sect. I.

of precursors within their territories are communicated without delay to the competent authorities of all Governments concerned and the International Narcotics Control Board, and notes that the relevant elements of the standard operating procedures and the best practices of Operation Purple and Operation Topaz could be used as guidelines in that regard;

2. *Urges* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue to follow up all such cases by facilitating investigation with the competent authorities of the countries concerned and to incorporate its findings in the annual report of the Board on precursors and chemicals frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Resolution 45/13

Optimizing systems for collecting information and identifying the best practices to counter the demand for illicit drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling that, in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,[44] Member States recognized that action against the world drug problem was a common and shared responsibility requiring an integrated and balanced approach,

Reaffirming the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Recalling the commitment by Member States to introduce into their national programmes and strategies the provisions set out in the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[45]

Recalling also that the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[46] is offered as guidance to Member States in implementing their commitments and that the role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, as outlined in the Action Plan, is to provide guidance and assistance and set up a database on national drug control strategies, to provide assistance on the establishment of national information systems for monitoring the drug abuse problem, including regionally and internationally recognized core indicators, and to facilitate the sharing of information on best strategies,

Taking note of the framework developed by the Secretariat for ensuring that programmes and projects for the reduction of illicit drug demand fully address the challenges detailed in the Action Plan,

Recalling its resolution 42/11, in which it decided to submit a report to the General Assembly in the year 2003 on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration,

Bearing in mind the follow-up mechanism, established in its resolution 42/11, for examining progress made in implementing the action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Taking note of the consolidated first biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly,[47]

Stressing the need for reliable and comparable data enabling an objective assessment of the nature and magnitude of the drug abuse problem, as a basis both for the development of countermeasures and for the evaluation of the progress made and the role played by the annual reports questionnaire and the biennial reports questionnaire in implementing the action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,

Recalling its resolution 44/3, in which it called upon States to review the mechanism by which data for part II of the annual reports questionnaire were being collated and submitted and to consider designating a technical focal point for assisting in the collation of the data,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to redouble their efforts in 2002 so as to provide timely and comprehensive replies to the annual reports questionnaire and the biennial reports questionnaire so that a careful and meaningful analysis can be made in the review of the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for 2003 set out in the Political

[44] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
[45] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.
[46] General Assembly resolution 54/132, annex.
[47] E/CN.7/2001/16.

Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, and encourages Member States to ensure that they fully report the available data and involve their appropriate technical agencies and governmental departments in the preparation of their replies to the questionnaires;

2. *Calls upon* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to summarize, in a series of papers to be presented to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-sixth session, the current state of implementation of activities for the reduction of demand for illicit drugs throughout the world, incorporating flexible guidelines on best practices and taking into account cultural specificities;

3. *Also calls upon* the Executive Director to prepare, for consideration by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-sixth session, a costed programme of work for the period 2003-2008, based on the strategic framework for the implementation of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, with the aim of:

(a) Improving national and global information systems for reporting on activities for the reduction of demand for illicit drugs;

(b) Facilitating the sharing of information on best practices in activities for the reduction of demand for illicit drugs;

(c) Supporting Member States seeking expertise in developing their own strategies and activities for the reduction of demand for illicit drugs;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to promote the active participation of individuals at the community level in general in identifying specific needs, formulating sound policies and evaluating the abuse of illicit substances;

5. *Encourages* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to promote mechanisms to ensure that information utilized in formulating policies for the reduction of demand for illicit drugs is clear, valid, reliable and comprehensive and can be collected at low cost so that it is accessible to all Member States;

6. *Encourages* Member States, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and relevant international and regional organizations to foster the exchange of information among themselves by looking at ways to develop a systematic mechanism to identify information, especially best practices in activities for the reduction of demand for illicit drugs and, where possible, to provide access to that information via the Internet and similar mechanisms;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director to continue to strengthen the Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse in order to develop minimum methodological criteria that make possible the collection and comparison of data at the national and international levels and to submit to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-sixth session a report on progress achieved in that regard;

8. *Exhorts* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and regional organizations to provide to States, upon request, advice on methods of collecting information on the abuse of illicit substances that are different from the methods used in household surveys;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to cooperate with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in taking the action described in the present resolution;

10. *Urges* Member States to consider making contributions for projects for the reduction of illicit drug demand included in the programme of work for the period 2003-2008 to be developed pursuant to paragraph 3 above.

Resolution 45/14

The role of alternative development in drug control and development cooperation

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling that the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, reaffirmed in its Political Declaration[48] the need for a comprehensive approach to the elimination of illicit drug crops,

Also recalling that the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development[49] stresses

[48] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.
[49] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

the importance of international cooperation in alternative development,

Recalling its resolution 44/11, on international cooperation in the elimination of illicit drug crops and on alternative development,

Taking note of the report of the Executive Director on follow-up to the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops,[50]

Recognizing that, despite great efforts undertaken by many Member States to implement the Action Plan and despite the measures taken to reduce or eliminate illicit drug crops, the world supply of and demand for illicit drugs have remained at almost the same levels,

Aware that it is important to integrate programmes for alternative development into broader strategies aimed at the alleviation of poverty,

Reaffirming that supporting through international technical and financial cooperation and, if necessary, through new projects, efforts aimed at improving the effectiveness of alternative development programmes is essential to the sustained reduction of illicit drug crops,

Taking into account that alternative development constitutes a medium- and long-term process whereby an illicit economy is replaced by a licit one,

Affirming that alternative development, including preventive alternative development, includes social and physical infrastructure in order to develop and establish a productive and competitive economy,

Aware that there must be effective coordination of and among alternative development, preventive action and law enforcement programmes to address the different manifestations of the world drug problem in order to guarantee an integral and effective response,

Bearing in mind the environmental damage caused by illicit crop cultivation, resulting from, inter alia, the use of inappropriate practices and the fragility of tropical rainforest soils, which could lead to accelerated deforestation, soil erosion, pollution and the loss of primary forests,

Recognizing that national drug crop reduction and elimination strategies should include comprehensive measures such as alternative development, law enforcement and eradication programmes and that experience has shown that, in cases where illicit crop growers have low incomes, alternative development is more sustainable and socially and economically more appropriate than forced eradication of illicit crops,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to exploit more fully the potential of alternative development as an appropriate means of drug control, as well as sustainable human development;

2. *Invites* Member States to make more comprehensive and determined efforts in the area of financial and technical cooperation aimed at promoting alternative development, including preventive alternative development, with the understanding that such cooperation, in the long term, may achieve positive results that not only satisfy economic criteria but also take into account social, political and environmental factors;

3. *Recommends* that Member States, in particular donor States and States in which alternative development programmes are being implemented, respect the balance and necessary effective coordination of law enforcement and interdiction measures, eradication efforts and alternative development to achieve the goal of eliminating or reducing significantly the illicit cultivation of drug crops;

4. *Invites* Member States to urge drug control and development agencies to further develop the strategy of alternative development and to better highlight the benefits of alternative development for poverty alleviation and for the improvement of social and environmental conditions;

5. *Invites* States and other members of the international community, as well as local governments and non-governmental organizations, to support preventive alternative development projects in areas that are at risk of being used for the cultivation of illicit drug crops, to prevent illicit crop cultivation from emerging or from being relocated in other areas, regions or countries;

6. *Urges* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to enlarge its base of donors and to use available voluntary resources to increase the financial and technical assistance that it provides to alternative development programmes, including

[50] E/CN.7/2002/6.

preventive alternative development, and to strengthen the capacities at its headquarters for that purpose;

7. *Reaffirms* the role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in coordinating all United Nations drug control activities, so as to increase cost-effectiveness and ensure coherence of action, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities throughout the United Nations system, and encourages the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue its catalytic role with regard to United Nations entities, financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector with a view to financing and otherwise supporting alternative development programmes and projects;

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other drug control and development agencies, international financial institutions and regional development banks to explore new forms of financial assistance for programmes for alternative development, including preventive alternative development, and possibilities for new and innovative funding mechanisms;

9. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in coordination with regional organizations, to develop a set of indicators that would allow a realistic assessment of alternative development requirements;

10. *Urges* Member States, in cooperation with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to facilitate a rigorous and comprehensive thematic evaluation, within available voluntary resources, for determining best practices in alternative development by assessing the impact of alternative development on both human development indicators and drug control objectives and by addressing the key development issues of poverty reduction, gender, environmental sustainability and conflict resolution;

11. *Urges* all parties concerned with alternative development projects to follow up on their commitments so that the confidence of the target populations is not affected;

12. *Requests* national, bilateral and multilateral agencies for development cooperation to place alternative development, including preventive alternative development, on their agenda, and encourages them to establish stronger links and strategic alliances with one another;

13. *Encourages* Governments and multilateral organizations to establish drug control as a cross-cutting issue in all components of their policies, considering the necessity that social and economic development plans include alternative development as a major element;

14. *Suggests* that alternative development also include macroeconomic approaches and other, wider and more diversified aspects such as rural agro-industry and tourism;

15. *Calls upon* the international community to support sustainable programmes and projects to avoid the degradation and promote the sustainable recuperation of degraded areas in illicit drug crop zones;

16. *Reiterates* the necessity to reduce the demand for narcotic and psychotropic substances in order to achieve the sustained reduction and elimination of illicit crops;

17. *Reiterates also* the necessity to encourage access to international markets for products and produce from alternative development areas;

18. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to present a report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-sixth session on the possibilities for innovative funding mechanisms and the results of mainstreaming development-oriented drug control mechanisms within international development efforts.

Resolution 45/15

Reducing demand for illicit drugs

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Concerned that tolerance towards illicit drug use may hamper the efforts of the international community to address the world drug problem,

Recognizing the need to maintain a balanced and integrated approach in addressing the demand for and supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

1. *Affirms* the necessity to take appropriate measures to reduce the demand for illicit drugs;

2. *Calls* for the implementation of the international drug control treaties,[51] in particular, those provisions which oblige States parties to limit the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances exclusively to medical and scientific purposes.

Resolution 45/16

Illicit drug supply and trafficking in Arab States

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling that, in paragraph 5 of the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session,[52] States Members agreed to increase their efforts and resources in order to intensify the international cooperation and concerted action, based on the principle of collective responsibility, including the necessary cooperation and assistance to affected States, when requested, in the economic, health, social, judicial and law enforcement sectors in order to strengthen the capabilities of States to deal with the problem in all its aspects,

Recalling also that paragraph 38 (e) of the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session called for States to consider measures such as expanding the scope of economic and technical cooperation in support of crop substitution and integrated rural development programmes and other economic and technical programmes aimed at reducing illicit production and processing of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,[53]

Concerned about the increasing number of developing countries affected by the movement of illicit drugs through their territories due to their geographical location, adding to the problems faced by national drug law enforcement agencies with limited resources,

Convinced that international cooperation should be the cornerstone of efforts to deal with that alarming development,

1. *Calls upon* States and international and regional agencies and organizations to consider extending their financial and technical assistance to the Arab States in order to enable them to implement the plans and programmes that they prepare in the field of drug control;

2. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to provide the necessary support, subject to the availability of voluntary resources, to the Arab States in order to enable them to continue to implement their plans and programmes in the field of drug control and also to support their national drug law enforcement agencies;

3. *Calls upon* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to make an assessment, subject to the availability of voluntary resources, of the problems resulting from the movement of illicit drug consignments through the Arab States;

4. *Calls upon* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with transit and destination States, to coordinate efforts to arrive at suitable solutions to the problems posed by illicit drugs in the Arab States.

Resolution 45/17

Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reiterating that action against the world drug problem is a shared responsibility that requires an integrated and balanced approach,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 46/185 C of 20 December 1991, established the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and expanded the mandate of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to enable it to function as the governing body of the Programme and its Fund,

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[51] The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152), the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956) and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (*Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5)).

[52] General Assembly resolution S-17/2, annex.

[53] General Assembly resolution S-17/2, annex, sect. II.

Recalling also that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1999/30 of 28 July 1999, recommended measures to strengthen the United Nations machinery for international drug control,

Recalling its resolution 44/16, in which it called for, inter alia, continued improvement in management and a strengthened dialogue with Member States so as to contribute to enhanced and sustainable programme delivery,

Encouraged by efforts to strengthen the dialogue between Member States and the Secretariat on the priorities and management of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and by the establishment of the Programme and Project Committee and the Planning and Evaluation Unit,

Taking note of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its forty-first session[54] and the reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services,[55] in which recommendations were made regarding the strengthening of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,

Taking into account the renewed interest in enhancing the governance oversight role of the legislative organs of the United Nations system, as reflected in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit,[56]

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 44/16, and calls for the continued implementation of that resolution by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

2. *Urges* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue the reform undertaken to date, based on Commission resolution 44/16 and the recommendations contained in the reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services, the Board of Auditors and the Joint Inspection Unit;

3. *Calls upon* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue the implementation of the recommendations contained in the above-mentioned reports and to develop existing reforms;

4. *Reaffirms* its governing role in the United Nations International Drug Control Programme budget process, which includes, inter alia, advising the Programme in the preparation and implementation of the biennial budget and the management of the resources of the Programme, on the basis of the priorities established by Member States and taking into account the work of the Planning and Evaluation Unit and the recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services, decides to hold an intersessional session of the Commission, on a yearly basis, to consider those issues, if and when services are available at no additional cost to the Organization, and requests the Secretariat to undertake a careful review of the relevant budgets and utilization of facilities to enable the yearly intersessional session to be held;

5. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to facilitate this by presenting substantive, concise and timely briefings and, when appropriate, reports to all Member States;

6. *Decides* that the intersessional meeting referred to in paragraph 4 above could, when appropriate, advise the Commission on the modalities to fulfil its functions in this respect;

7. *Notes* the initiation of informal joint meetings of donor and recipient countries, and underlines the need to ensure that the format of those meetings is in the spirit of paragraph 3 of Commission resolution 44/16 and to avoid duplication of the efforts of its intersessional meetings;

8. *Reaffirms* the role of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in coordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities so as to increase cost-effectiveness and ensure coherence of action, as well as coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities throughout the United Nations system, and encourages further efforts in this regard, in particular with the Centre for International Crime Prevention;

9. *Welcomes* the implementation to date of the planned system of financial management to allow the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and Member States to assess the cost, impact and effectiveness of the operational activities of the Programme in an open manner and to contribute to the

[54] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/56/16).
[55] A/56/83 and A/56/689.
[56] A/57/58.

implementation of result-based budgeting, and looks forward to continued development of the system;

10. *Calls* for continued improvement in personnel management and recruitment, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical representation so as to further enhance the morale and the efficient and effective performance of the staff of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and requests the Secretariat to provide information on existing posts in the Programme;

11. *Urges* all Governments to provide support to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, including financial support, to the fullest extent possible;

12. *Notes* the increased number of cost-sharing arrangements, and requests the Executive Director to continue efforts, in cooperation with Member States, to broaden the donor base and increase voluntary contributions to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, including the general-purpose fund;

13. *Requests* the Executive Director to prepare as soon as possible a report evaluating the situation of the support budget and general-purpose funds of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and containing options for securing assured and predictable funding, taking into account the relevant recommendations contained in the reports of the Office of Internal Oversight Services,[55] so that the Commission may begin its discussion of his report at one of its earliest intersessional meetings and conclude that discussion at its forty-sixth session, bearing in mind the voluntary nature of contributions to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

14. *Welcomes* the report of the Executive Director on the progress made in the implementation of its resolution 44/16, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body";[57]

15. *Requests* the Executive Director to present to it at its forty-sixth session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

[57] E/CN.7/2002/9.

Chapter II

Thematic debate: building partnerships to address the world drug problem

4. At its 1216th and 1217th meetings, on 12 March 2002, the Commission considered item 3 of its agenda, entitled "Thematic debate: follow-up to the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session: (a) strengthening of sustainable alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development, within the framework of international cooperation; experience gained in collaboration with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, other United Nations entities and bilateral technical assistance programmes regarding best practices and lessons learned in various regions; and (b) sustainability of alternative development programmes for the elimination or significant reduction of illicit drug crops: links with international cooperation and the political framework, including long-term commitment, to support (i) poverty eradication, (ii) access to markets, (iii) initiatives for the reduction of illicit drug demand, (iv) law enforcement initiatives as a complement to alternative development and (v) protection of the environment; comparative approaches and experience gained in various regions". Two panels of experts were established, one to discuss item 3 (a) and the other to discuss item 3 (b). A list of the experts on each panel is contained in annex II to the present report.

A. Deliberations

5. The panellists presented various perspectives and approaches on alternative development based on experiences and lessons learned at the national level. Key principles were identified that could contribute to strengthening sustainable alternative development. Panellists and delegates recognized that sustainability covered many aspects. In the course of the discussion a distinction was made between economic, social, political and environmental sustainability. The Commission also discussed the need for social

services, the role of civil society, strengthening institutional capacity at the national, regional and local levels, political commitment to drug control and long-term financial commitment.

6. The Commission recognized that areas under illicit crop cultivation had common features. Such areas were often underdeveloped, lacked infrastructure and services and were inhabited by poor, marginalized communities. In some cases, Governments had limited control over such areas. Reference was made to the problems arising from a lack of security in some of those areas. The presence of criminal groups and possible links with terrorism was recognized.

7. There was agreement that political commitment and domestic support for drug control were essential to the success and sustainability of alternative development. Governments should participate in the alternative development process and support it through agricultural and/or rural development programmes. An institutional framework at all levels (national, regional and local) was necessary to sustain the achievements of alternative development in the long term. Several speakers emphasized the important role of religious and other leaders in supporting the alternative development process.

8. All speakers confirmed the importance of active participation of local communities in the alternative development process. Creating a sense of ownership was seen as a determining factor for sustainability. Other key words in the discussion were self-determination and empowerment. Examples were given of the important role of civil society institutions, which had become active supporters of alternative development. Reference was also made to the need to find a balance between supporting community ownership and involvement on the one hand and the capacity-building of government institutions on the other.

9. The Commission recognized the need for alternative development to take into account the specific socio-economic conditions of illicit crop growers. There was no single model for alternative development, as it needed to be adapted to the specific national, regional or even local conditions and to take into account the resources available. Several panellists stressed that alternative development was not simply crop substitution but the development of a licit economy and social infrastructure. It was stated that, to eliminate illicit crop cultivation, the focus should be not only on farming, but also on ways to create non-farm employment, for example tourism.

10. Many representatives stressed the need to integrate alternative development into poverty alleviation efforts. It was mentioned that alternative development had not always succeeded in reaching vulnerable and marginalized groups and that the failure to recognize the role of those groups had often weakened the efficiency and sustainability of alternative development efforts. Other representatives and panellists stressed that the reduction of poverty and the enhancement of economic and social development were essential components in combating drug abuse and that the development of sustainable economic systems and of social welfare should go hand in hand.

11. There was agreement regarding the need for law enforcement to achieve sustainable reduction of illicit crop cultivation. Sustained development assistance, including in the area of alternative development, should be planned in close coordination with eradication and law enforcement efforts. One panellist stated that alternative development should not be made conditional to prior elimination of illicit crop cultivation, nor should a reduction be enforced until licit components of livelihood strategies had been sufficiently strengthened. Some representatives considered that, without the threat of arrest or forced eradication, alternative development would not succeed; others referred to the need to establish trust and cooperation first.

12. Several representatives referred to the need for a market orientation in alternative development. When identifying alternative crops or other products, the entire production chain should be taken into account. Basic conditions for viable production chains should be in place. Some representatives indicated that the issue of accessibility of alternative development products to international markets should be considered. Some speakers referred to the need to have real demand for products, since subsidizing products would not be sustainable. Others stressed the importance of creating appropriate conditions for private investment, of growing perennial crops and of developing improved technologies for agricultural production.

13. It was emphasized that drug control was a shared and global responsibility that called for enhanced

international cooperation. Specific reference was made to multilateral organizations and international financing institutions, such as the World Bank, which could play an increasing role.

14. Sustained financial support was considered to be essential to successful alternative development. Several representatives called for innovative financing mechanisms for alternative development. One representative, referring to the need to make effective use of the limited funds available for alternative development, suggested that overhead costs could be reduced. Some representatives mentioned the very limited support for the reduction of cannabis cultivation in Africa.

15. It was stated that it was important for alternative development to be part of an integrated approach to drug control and long-term planning; that approach should include the reduction of illicit drug demand and supply. It was also deemed essential that alternative development should be integrated in national development planning, including the planning of development assistance. Afghanistan was mentioned as an example of a country where alternative development should be incorporated into broader development and reconstruction efforts. Several representatives indicated that comprehensive development had social, economic and environmental aspects. The need to take into account environmental sustainability, endeavouring to conserve and make more rational use of natural resources, was mentioned.

16. Some speakers emphasized the importance of preventive alternative development, in view of the possible displacement of illicit crop cultivation. It was mentioned that preventive alternative development included economic development, environmental conservation, physical infrastructure, social infrastructure (services), drug abuse prevention, reduction of illicit drug demand, and the law enforcement aspect.

17. It was stressed that there was a need for continuous monitoring and review of alternative development programmes. There was also a need for a built-in monitoring and evaluation mechanism in projects. Evaluation should consider not only indicators of the economic impact, such as income, but also the social indicators, such as living conditions.

18. Some representatives stated that, while the value of alternative development had been recognized, its full potential had been only partially exploited. The focus should be on the identification of lessons learned and good practices. International and national organizations should consider allocating more funds to building up expertise and capacities in alternative development.

19. A proposal was made that called for a thematic evaluation of alternative development by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP). That would cover alternative development programmes worldwide, implemented by national and international agencies. The evaluation would also examine the impact of alternative development in order to identify best practices and conditions for effective alternative development. Member States should decide upon the mechanism used to carry out the evaluation.

B. Action taken by the Commission

20. At its 1223rd meeting, on 15 March 2002, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "The role of alternative development in drug control and development cooperation" (E/CN.7/2002/L.21/Rev.1), sponsored by Angola, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, the Gambia, Germany, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Morocco, Myanmar, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section C, resolution 45/14.)

Chapter III

Preparations for the ministerial segment to be scheduled at the forty-sixth session of the Commission, including the theme, content and organization of the segment

21. The Commission considered item 4 of its agenda, entitled "Preparations for the ministerial segment to be scheduled at the forty-sixth session of the Commission, including the theme, content and organization of the segment", at its 1218th meeting, on 13 March 2002.

22. Statements were made by the representatives of Mexico, the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

A. Deliberations

23. One representative indicated that the ministerial segment provided an opportunity to gauge the action taken by Governments to implement the action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together. It would serve as an occasion for Governments to renew their commitment to the objectives and targets established by the Assembly. Such an event required a venue large enough to accommodate all participants. It was suggested that a number of round tables be organized on that occasion. The subject matter would be identified during intersessional meetings. The ministerial-level segment should have before it the biennial report of the Executive Director on the action taken by Governments to implement the action plans.

24. The other speakers considered that there should be a careful review of the organization of the ministerial segment, and supported holding round tables to examine progress made by Governments in meeting the objectives established by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session. The report of the round tables to the plenary would constitute the main report of the ministerial segment. There should be no additional political declaration. One representative also strongly supported holding the ministerial segment as an integral part of the session of the Commission.

B. Action taken by the Commission

25. At its 1223rd meeting, on 15 March 2002, the Commission considered a revised draft resolution entitled "Preparations for the ministerial-level segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, relating to the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly" (E/CN.7/2002/L.11/Rev.1), sponsored by Argentina, Bolivia, Italy, Mexico, the Philippines (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Slovakia, Spain and the United States of America. A representative of the Secretariat informed the Commission that no resources had been included under section 27 F of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 to cover the additional requirements. In the light of the operations of conference services experienced in the biennium 2000-2001, when substantial overexpenditures had been incurred, it would not be possible to absorb the additional conference-servicing requirements entailed by the requests in the revised draft resolution. Those requirements would need to be met through additional appropriations by the General Assembly. Subsequently, the revised draft resolution was amended so that no conference-servicing requirements would need to be met through additional appropriations by the Assembly.

26. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the revised draft resolution, as amended. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 45/7.)

Chapter IV

Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session

27. The Commission considered item 5 of its agenda, entitled "Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session", at its 1215th meeting, on 11 March, and its 1218th meeting, on 13 March 2002. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the report of the Executive Director on the follow-up to the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development (E/CN.7/2002/6)

28. Statements were made by the representative of Spain (on behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Turkey, Mexico, Ecuador, Thailand, Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Russian Federation, South Africa, Slovakia, Venezuela and Japan. The observer for Estonia also made a statement. An audio-visual presentation was made by the representative of Colombia on action taken by his Government to implement the Action Plan.

Deliberations

29. The Commission was informed of action taken at the national level to implement the action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session. Several representatives made reference, in particular, to the investment made by their Governments in the implementation of the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development (General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E). The initiatives taken had been supported by assistance from international organizations and bilateral sources. Several representatives commended UNDCP for the support provided to their Governments in support of alternative development in areas affected by illicit cultivation of narcotic crops. Some representatives reported on the success achieved by their Governments through a sustained commitment to and investment in alternative development. One representative indicated that her Government was prepared to share with other countries the successful experience and knowledge gained in the field of alternative development.

30. Several representatives indicated that the national control strategy in their countries had been reviewed in order to incorporate the action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session. New legislation had been enacted to enhance judicial cooperation, including measures to implement the international drug control conventions, in particular the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.[58] The judiciary had been restructured in order to be in a better position to address the drug problem. Several representatives reported on measures adopted to counter money-laundering.

31. Several representatives referred to initiatives taken at the regional level to enhance cooperation in countering the drug problem. Reference was made to the joint efforts of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and China in pursuit of a drug-free ASEAN by the year 2015 through the implementation of a regional plan of action. Other mechanisms, such as the subregional memorandum of understanding on drug control signed by Cambodia, China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Viet Nam, Thailand and UNDCP, had enhanced cooperation at the operational level, leading to an increase in drug seizures, in the interception of illicit operations by major drug-trafficking networks, and in the control of precursors. Within the framework of the Six plus Two group, which included China, Iran (Islamic Republic of),

[58] *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, the Russian Federation and the United States, a regional action plan had been adopted to address the drug problem arising from Afghanistan. Subsequent meetings of the States of the Six plus Two group had been convened to follow up implementation of the regional plan of action and, in particular, to enhance the sharing of information, to develop computer-based training and to strengthen the control of precursors, notably acetic anhydride. In other regions, ministerial-level meetings convened to promote cooperation between law enforcement agencies had contributed to operational successes.

32. Several representatives expressed the concern of their Governments regarding the situation in Afghanistan. They expressed support for the Afghan interim administration and invited UNDCP to continue to play an active role in supporting initiatives to counter the illicit cultivation of the opium poppy. Strong support was expressed for the initiative taken by UNDCP to monitor the cultivation of the opium poppy.

33. Several representatives referred to the efforts of their Governments to implement the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors (General Assembly resolution S-20/4 A). Amphetamine-type stimulants had become the major concern for several countries in South-East Asia, and reference was made to regional initiatives to enhance cooperation to counter the threat posed by such substances.

34. It was stressed that demand reduction remained a key pillar in the balanced approach called for by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session. Several representatives informed the Commission of measures taken to counter drug abuse in their countries by improving the quality of service in drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation. Prevention, in particular, was being given increased priority through programmes targeting vulnerable groups such as children and youth.

Chapter V

Reduction of demand for illicit drugs

35. The Commission considered item 6 of its agenda, entitled "Drug demand reduction: (a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction; (b) World situation with regard to drug abuse, in particular the spread of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) through drug injection", at its 1220th meeting, on 14 March 2002. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse, in particular the spread of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) through drug injection (E/CN.7/2002/2 and Corr.1);

(b) Report of the Executive Director on the prevention of the recreational and leisure use of drugs among young people (E/CN.7/2002/3).

36. The Commission took note of the report by the Secretariat on the deliberations of the Committee of the Whole, which had considered agenda item 6 at its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 11 March 2002. The Commission also took note of the statement made by the Deputy Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (UNAIDS) on the issue of infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) among drug abusers. Statements were made by the representatives of Spain (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Egypt, Ecuador, Belarus, Nigeria, China, Australia, Turkey, Pakistan, the United States, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, India, Africa, Spain, Canada, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Cuba, France, Greece, Mexico, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Statements were also made by the observers for Israel, Panama, Hungary, Myanmar and New Zealand.

A. Deliberations

37. Because of overlapping between the issues discussed by the Committee of the Whole under sub-items (a) and (b) of item 6, the deliberations on those two sub-items were held concurrently in the plenary. It was noted that the annual report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse was a valuable document for facilitating the deliberations of the Commission. Many representatives reaffirmed the commitment of their Governments to the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex), to the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction (Assembly resolution 54/132, annex), and to the development of a balanced approach to drug control. The importance of the issue of HIV among drug abusers was widely recognized, and UNAIDS was commended for its contribution to the deliberations of the Commission. Current developments with regard to drug abuse and the responses thereto in various countries were reported to the Commission.

1. Report on the world situation with regard to drug abuse

38. A representative of the Secretariat reported on the world situation with regard to drug abuse, with particular reference to the spread of HIV/AIDS through drug injection. It was noted that the report of the Secretariat on the subject (E/CN.7/2002/2 and Corr.1) was based on the replies to the annual reports questionnaire (part II), supplemented by information from other referenced sources. The representative of the Secretariat pointed out that the response rate to the annual reports questionnaire (part II) had been poor and that the information provided had not always been complete. The representative of the Secretariat highlighted some concrete steps taken to improve reporting from Member States, such as the newly revised and simplified annual reports questionnaire and the assistance provided to countries currently served by the Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse. He added that Member States could improve reporting by coordinating their efforts at the national level and by nominating technical focal points to work closely with the Secretariat on substantive matters.

39. It was noted that the report on the world situation with regard to drug abuse summarized patterns and trends in drug abuse. It was also noted that heroin abuse patterns remained stable in many areas where there were long-established populations, but there was rising concern about the spread of abuse among new groups, in particular young people. High levels of abuse in Central Asia, Eastern Europe and the Russian Federation and the linkage with the HIV/AIDS epidemic were also causing considerable concern. Cocaine abuse remained the major problem drug in the Americas, with increased abuse in some parts of the Caribbean and Central America, where particularly high exposure rates had been found in some school survey data. Reports from North America suggested abuse rates were stable or even decreasing. Globally, cannabis remained the most widely abused illicit drug and its abuse was reported to be stable or increasing in most countries. The increase in the abuse of methamphetamine was a particular concern in South-East Asia, where a continuing upward trend had been noted. Ecstasy abuse appeared to be spreading to other regions, and was a particularly worrying trend in North America, while remaining stable but widespread in Europe.

2. Data collection and assessment

40. Many representatives commended the report by the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse and supported the role of UNDCP in continuing to collect and report on data relating to drug abuse, in particular global data derived from the annual reports questionnaire. The usefulness of the consolidated biennial report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, was also pointed out in that context. The representative of Australia emphasized the importance of compliance by States with their reporting obligations under the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (resolution S-20/2, annex) and of responding to questionnaires in a timely manner to enable UNDCP to analyse and report on the resultant data.

41. The representative of Spain, speaking on behalf of the European Union, noted the low response rate to the annual reports questionnaire, but believed that reporting rates would improve with the use of the revised annual reports questionnaire (part II). The European Union encouraged UNDCP to continue its

vigorous efforts to facilitate timely and accurate reporting by States of patterns and trends in drug abuse. The representative of Turkey informed the Commission that, with the assistance of UNDCP, a national survey concerning the nature and extent of drug abuse would be carried out in Turkey and that would constitute an important part of the efforts of his country to achieve the objectives of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction. The representative of Nigeria noted that a recent rapid assessment of drug abuse in his country had provided valuable information to the Government. The study had raised the issue of the use of non-controlled local addictive substances by youth, and that was an important area for further investigation by the World Health Organization.

42. Many representatives mentioned the importance of technical information networks and national focal points to enable States to improve their collection and analysis of data on patterns of and trends in drug abuse. The Committee of the Whole, in its report, noted how such coordination mechanisms had been supported in various resolutions adopted by the Commission and how they could play an important part in improving the quality of the replies to the annual reports questionnaire. The representative of South Africa informed the Commission that data collection was an essential element of the national drug strategy of his country. The value of collecting data to inform responses was illustrated by the identification of small pockets of drug injecting emerging in urban areas. The representative of Ecuador and the observer for Panama reported on the establishment of national focal points for data collection and the value of participating in the regional reporting mechanism implemented by the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States. Such mechanisms allowed countries to share experiences and provided common data collection models. The need for timely data on new trends in drug abuse, especially among youth, was noted by the representatives of Egypt and Spain. The representative of India informed the Commission that his country was expanding its data collection activities as part of its ongoing commitment to the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction. The representative of the United States also noted the importance of data collection; she added that research activities would be supported as part of the enhanced investment in demand reduction activities.

3. Recreational drug abuse among young people

43. The Executive Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention was commended for the report on the prevention of the recreational and leisure use of drugs among young people (E/CN.7/2002/3). The representative of Spain noted that the patterns of abuse changed quickly and that, as a result, systems were needed to detect new trends and to allow the development of appropriate responses. The sharing of experiences, especially with countries in which the phenomenon was a new one, was also noted as particularly valuable. UNDCP should play a central role in encouraging dialogue and identifying and disseminating the lessons that had been learned by Member States in developing effective responses to drug abuse problems among youth. Among the responses mentioned was the involvement of leisure centres, local communities, families, schools and law enforcement agencies. The representative of the United States also noted the importance that her Government attached to the issue. She stated that, while the Executive Director had indicated in his report that the abuse of illicit drugs had become more popular among mainstream youth, the Government of the United States did not encourage or accept the notion of normalization of drug abuse and did not support harm reduction efforts that encouraged normalization. The United States also supported the view of the International Narcotics Control Board that any attempt to minimize, trivialize or ignore the seriousness of drug abuse by calling it "drug use" or "drug consumption" should be strongly resisted. In a statement made on behalf of the European Union, a similar concern was expressed about the problem of drug abuse among young people and the perception of drug abuse as normal behaviour. The observer for Israel also highlighted the concern about new trends in drug abuse, such as the "rave culture", the availability of Ecstasy and increased cocaine abuse. The belief was reiterated that the main thrust of activities must be to create an attitude among young people that would reject the use of drugs. Where that failed, there was a need to expand the provision of treatment to young people. The observer for Hungary noted the importance of providing young people with decision-making skills

to avoid drug problems and of convincing young people to discuss their problems with adults.

4. Treatment and rehabilitation

44. Several representatives reported on the development or updating of their national strategies and programmes with respect to treatment and rehabilitation. Although reference was made to the difficulties associated with the high level of resources required to develop treatment and rehabilitation services, and with the need to expand services to cover underserved areas, new initiatives tended to focus on the diversification and expansion of services. With regard to the diversification of services, the representatives of Ecuador, Egypt, South Africa and the observer for Panama described their national drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation service networks, which included a combination of primary health-care, community-based and specialized outpatient and residential services. Treatment services were provided by both governmental and non-governmental institutions in Egypt and Panama, and in Panama funds forfeited from assets of drug traffickers had been used to support treatment and rehabilitation services provided by non-governmental organizations. The observer for Israel reported on the development of services focusing on the needs of certain segments of the population, such as women and youth. The representative of Ecuador stated that his Government included in its strategy the development of services for drug users in custody. The representative of China reported on the expansion of detoxification and rehabilitation facilities in his country, as well as on the initiation of a substitution programme in the context of its HIV/AIDS action plan. The representative of India stated that his Government attached great importance to community-based interventions and to tackling medical problems associated with drug abuse, as well as rehabilitation, which it considered to be as important as HIV prevention. The representative of the United States introduced the targets established by her Government to reduce the number of drug abusers in the country. The targets included a reduction of 10 per cent in two years and a reduction of 25 per cent in five years. One of the measures to assist in achieving those goals was a significant increase in funding for the expansion of treatment services. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran reported increased demand for treatment in 2001, reaching a total of 35,000 drug abusers. The representative of Spain pointed out that there was a need to further research on methodologies for early intervention and treatment for the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants, as well as for counselling recreational drug abusers.

5. Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome and drug abuse

45. The Deputy Executive Director of UNAIDS noted that the invitation extended to UNAIDS to participate in the deliberations of the Commission reflected the increasingly important role of UNDCP as a member of the UNAIDS family. He noted that, when UNDCP had joined UNAIDS as a co-sponsor in 1999, it had sent a signal to the world that drug abuse and HIV were major concerns of the United Nations. It was to the credit of the whole of the UNAIDS family that UNDCP had made great progress in integrating HIV prevention activities into the mainstream drug control agenda. Further confirmation of the global determination to tackle HIV and drug abuse had been provided by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session, held from 25 to 27 June 2001. In much of the world, however, reducing drug demand and the harm associated with drug abuse had been well accepted in theory, but turning it into reality had been held back by a lack of social and political will. Drug control policies must reduce, not increase, the HIV risk faced by drug abusers, and HIV prevention activities must not inadvertently promote the abuse of drugs. Potential conflicts between the goals of reducing drug abuse and controlling HIV needed to be identified and overcome.

46. Several representatives welcomed the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth special session (Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex). The representative of Belarus suggested that UNDCP and the Commission should take an active part in implementing the Declaration. He stated that, in his country, the problem of drug injecting was escalating, with over three quarters of all cases involving HIV or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) attributable to that mode of transmission. UNDCP support for the diversification of treatment services for drug abusers was much needed and commendable. There was also a need for international cooperation, sharing of best practices and provision of technical assistance. The representative of Australia welcomed the contribution

of UNAIDS to the current session of the Commission, both in the Committee of the Whole and in the plenary. She noted that HIV infection was one of the most serious risks associated with drug abuse. Programmes providing sterile injecting equipment to injecting drug users were an important part of Australia's approach to reducing the adverse consequences of drug abuse. The representative of Japan pointed out that it was equally important to reduce the abuse of drugs as a means of reducing the harm caused by drug abuse. Needle exchange was not the right answer, and it could even result in the increase of drug abuse. There were also doubts that needle exchange programmes would reduce the incidence of HIV infection in the long run, especially in countries with low rates of injecting drug abuse. The representative of India fully appreciated the concern about HIV infection among drug abusers but also pointed out that it was equally important to address other aspects as well, such as prevention and treatment. The representative of South Africa noted the predominant role of sexual transmission of HIV in his country. In that regard, there was a need for studies to better understand the link between non-injecting drug abuse, alcohol use and sexual transmission of HIV.

6. Communication and cooperation

47. A recurring theme in the deliberations of the Commission was the need for coordination and communication between Member States to facilitate the development of better demand reduction responses. The observer for Panama noted that demand reduction programmes needed an integrated approach that involved both Government and civil society. That view was echoed by other speakers. The role that UNDCP could play in facilitating such communication was also repeatedly emphasized. The representative of Nigeria called upon UNDCP to enhance synergies in its action both within the United Nations system and with other relevant organizations to address the escalating problem and to allow the timely and focused dissemination of best practices. The representative of Pakistan emphasized the need to prioritize demand reduction activities within UNDCP programmes, and stressed that the Commission should pay particular attention to the problem of drug abuse in transit States, while at the same time considering the world situation with regard to drug abuse in a holistic manner. The representative of South Africa noted that demand reduction programmes should be integrated into broader social health and welfare programmes involving a community-wide participatory and partnership approach.

7. Framework for activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in support of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction

48. It was noted that the Secretariat had prepared, at the request of the Commission, an analysis of current demand reduction activities placed within the conceptual framework of the strategic direction given by the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction. The analysis included a review of the mandates of UNDCP and the principles governing project design and budgetary analysis. The conclusions arising from the exercise were presented thematically and focused on an analysis of needs and shortcomings. Strategies for the application of best practices were identified as requiring additional emphasis. In the field of data collection, the primary need was investment by Member States in ongoing and pipeline projects included in the Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse. In particular, expanding the work to North Africa and the Middle East, South-East Asia and Latin America were all deemed to be priorities. With regard to prevention, there was a need to strengthen the activities focusing on vulnerability, special needs and amphetamine-type stimulants. That was true both for guidelines relating to best practices and for project work. In the area of treatment and rehabilitation, the main conclusion was that, while progress had been made regarding best practices, there was an urgent need to scale up substantive activities in the field. Treatment for stimulant abusers and young drug abusers was also identified as a priority need, and therefore as an area in which considerable potential existed for developing activities. With respect to HIV and AIDS prevention, while activities had increased in response to the growing role of UNDCP as a co-sponsor of UNAIDS, there was a need to increase the intensity and scope of the work undertaken. In particular, initiatives were needed in Central Asia, South-East Asia and parts of Eastern Europe.

B. Action taken by the Commission

49. At its 1223rd meeting, on 15 March 2002, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Efforts to reduce the impact of illicit drug demand on organized crime" (E/CN.7/2002/L.5/Rev.1), sponsored by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Estonia, Hungary, Indonesia, Peru, the Philippines, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine and the United States of America. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section C, resolution 45/3.)

50. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) in the context of drug abuse" (E/CN.7/2002/L.3/Rev.1), sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, the Sudan (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States), Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam. (For the text of the resolution see chapter I, section C, resolution 45/1.)

51. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Reducing the demand for illicit drugs" (E/CN.7/2002/L.22/Rev.1), sponsored by Burkina Faso, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, the Gambia, Ghana, Jordan, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, the Sudan, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Yemen. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section C, resolution 45/15.) Following the adoption of the resolution, the representative of the United States made a statement to register the deep concern of her Government that the adopted resolution did not underscore the importance of the international drug control treaties and did not reflect the fact that policies and practices not in accordance with the treaties were detrimental to their implementation and to the efforts to address the global drug problem.

52. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a draft resolution entitled "Optimizing systems for collecting information and identifying the best practices to counter the demand for illicit drugs" (E/CN.7/2002/L.20), sponsored by Austria, Canada, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Kenya, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, South Africa, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States). (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section C, resolution 45/13.)

Chapter VI

Illicit drug traffic and supply

53. At its 1220th and 1221st meetings, on 14 March 2002, the Commission considered item 7 of its agenda, entitled "Illicit drug traffic and supply: (a) world situation with regard to drug trafficking and reports of subsidiary bodies of the Commission; and (b) follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: (i) measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training), (ii) countering money-laundering and (iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development". The Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to illicit drug trafficking and action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/CN.7/2002/4 and Corr.1 and Add.1);

(b) Report of the Executive Director on international assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs (E/CN.7/2002/5).

54. A representative of UNDCP gave an audio-visual presentation on the world situation with regard to drug trafficking and supply trends, as well as on the outcome of the work of the Committee of the Whole. Statements were made by the representatives of

Australia, Spain, Venezuela, Germany, Bolivia, Turkey, Belarus, South Africa, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, China, Nigeria, Japan, Ecuador, the Czech Republic, India and Ukraine. Statements were also made by the observers for Hungary, Panama, Morocco, Uruguay, Jordan, Myanmar and New Zealand.

A. Deliberations

1. Reduction of illicit drug supply

55. A representative of the Secretariat informed the Commission that the global supply of heroin had declined considerably during 2001, mainly because of the substantive reduction of opium production in Afghanistan during that year. In 2002, however, opium production in Afghanistan had increased again. Drug trafficking developments, which had been assessed for the period up to 2000, reflected a huge increase in heroin seizures at the global level, assumed to be the result of the enormous opium production peak in Afghanistan during 1999. Heroin prices had continued to decrease in North America and Western Europe. Production of cocaine in 2001 was estimated to have followed trends of previous years; Colombia had remained the main cocaine-producing country. In 2000, seizures of cocaine had declined in North America and Western Europe, the two main consumer markets for that substance; in both of those subregions, cocaine prices had continued to be stable or decreasing. As for cannabis, seizures of cannabis herb had greatly increased in 2000, while seizures of cannabis resin had continued to be stable. For the first time in many years, illicit manufacture of and trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants had levelled off. In the case of some stimulants, such as methamphetamine in North America and amphetamine in Western Europe, there had been decreasing trends; however, methamphetamine seizures continued to rise in East and South-East Asia. Finally, trafficking in Ecstasy-type substances had increased further worldwide; countries in Western Europe, mainly the Netherlands, had continued to be the primary suppliers of such substances.

56. The representatives who spoke on item 7 expressed concern over the situation developing in Afghanistan and the possibility of there again being substantial illicit opium production in that country. The representative of Spain, speaking on behalf of the member States of the European Union, called for a strong international response to the recent renewed increase in opium production in Afghanistan that would take into account humanitarian aspects and ensure the sustained reduction of opium production in that country. The representative of Germany informed the Commission of his Government's initiative to assist in rebuilding the civilian police force in Afghanistan. Other representatives pledged the support of their Governments for such initiatives. In the light of the current situation in Afghanistan, UNDCP was encouraged to contribute to efforts to maintain the "security belt" strategy and programmes in the neighbouring countries.

57. In relation to heroin, the representative of Australia stated that a shortage of heroin in his country, which had been notable since late 2000 and throughout 2001, had resulted in an increase in heroin prices, a decrease in heroin purity and a significant decline in heroin overdose deaths.

58. Several speakers noted that trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants had been growing quickly in East and South-East Asia. The two main types of amphetamine-type stimulants trafficked in that subregion were methamphetamine and methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA). The representative of Australia reported that seizures of both of those types of amphetamine-type stimulants had increased significantly in 2001. The representative of Japan noted the continued flow of methamphetamine into his country. He also reported on the rising trend in MDMA seizures in his country. The observer for New Zealand informed the Commission that there had been a sharp rise in the clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine in his country. The representative of the Czech Republic noted the growing threat of Ecstasy-type substances in his country. The observer for Panama stated that trafficking in Ecstasy had substantially increased in his country. The representative of the Netherlands reported on recent developments in illicit drug supply, in particular the development of an action plan aimed at substantially reducing production and distribution of Ecstasy in his country. The observer for Jordan noted the increased prevalence of amphetamine-type stimulants and other synthetic drugs in West Asia.

59. In the discussion of measures taken to combat drug trafficking, the emphasis was on international cooperation. Operation Purple, a programme for

tracking individual shipments of the precursor potassium permanganate, and Operation Topaz, a similar programme for tracking shipments of the precursor acetic anhydride, were mentioned as examples of successful initiatives requiring international cooperation. The representative of China and the observer for Myanmar informed the Commission of cooperation activities involving China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Thailand. Among the other drug control measures mentioned were provision of police training, the dissemination and systematic exchange of information, precursor control, efforts to combat money-laundering, the dismantling of clandestine drug laboratories, and national cooperation agreements concerning police, customs, chemical and pharmaceutical industries and the health sector. The representative of Australia noted that international cooperation and the building of partnerships were key elements of effective drug control policy. Against the background of increased globalization, the representative of Venezuela, speaking on behalf of the members of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, called for a concerted international response to the problems of illicit drugs and crime.

60. It was noted that training was essential to efforts to counter drug trafficking and money-laundering effectively. Some speakers gave examples of some specialized training provided by national institutions, such as training in financial investigation and drug interdiction techniques and training for drug detector dogs. The representatives of Nigeria and Turkey informed the Commission that their Governments were supporting regional training academies that offered facilities for the training of law enforcement personnel. The representative of Turkey informed the Commission that the Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime offered facilities for the training of law enforcement personnel from countries in the region, including Afghanistan.

61. A number of speakers reported on the establishment of national drug control units and on the adoption of national action plans and strategies as key elements in efforts to fight the drug problem. The observer for Hungary reported on the establishment of a new drug control division. The observer for Jordan informed the Commission of the adoption of a national drug control plan that included guidelines for State institutions, as well as non-governmental organizations, on cooperation aimed at the reduction of illicit drug demand and supply; he also emphasized the importance of carrying out research studies in understanding the underlying factors of drug problems. More and more Governments were establishing inter-agency task forces to focus more on dismantling groups engaged in drug trafficking and cross-border crime and prosecuting the members of those groups. That approach was reported to be more effective in that it pooled operational resources, intelligence and legislated powers.

62. A number of speakers highlighted the importance of systematic data collection and the methodical analysis of data in supporting intelligence-led interdiction strategies and providing Governments with information on current trends in drug and crime patterns to enable them to maximize the effectiveness of measures to address drug- and crime-related problems.

2. Measures to combat money-laundering

63. A number of speakers informed the Commission of measures that had been recently introduced to combat money-laundering. The observer for Uruguay reported the implementation of new legislation aimed at providing training for the judiciary, prosecutors and law enforcement agencies and raising awareness among the members of the banking community of their legal obligation to report suspicious transactions. Other speakers reported on the establishment of financial intelligence units in their countries to identify suspicious bank transactions for further investigation by law enforcement agencies.

3. Action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission

64. It was noted that the subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs had held four meetings in 2001 and one meeting in 2002: the Eleventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, had been held in Panama City, from 2 to 5 October 2001; the Twenty-fifth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, had been held in Sydney, Australia, from 15 to 18 October 2001; the thirty-sixth session of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East had been held in Abu Dhabi from 4 to

7 November 2001; the Eleventh Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, had been held in Nairobi from 26 to 29 November 2001; and the Fifth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, had been held in Vienna from 15 to 18 January 2002.

65. The issues dealt with by specialized working groups in those meetings had included the following: the increasing threat posed by amphetamine-type stimulants; precursor monitoring and control; ways to improve the coordination and effectiveness of law enforcement efforts; the situation in Afghanistan; cooperation in the sharing of intelligence; and the challenges that cyber crime posed to law enforcement.

66. The discussion of those issues had resulted in recommendations on the following: intelligence-sharing and the establishment of national focal points for the coordination and sharing of intelligence; promoting the exchange of information and improving investigative techniques to combat money-laundering; the provision by Governments of adequate resources to tackle high-technology and cyber crime; supporting the establishment of a national law enforcement body in Afghanistan; and the improvement of training for law enforcement staff in a number of areas, including the profiling and identification of drug couriers and precursor chemicals.

67. The representative of Australia reported on the outcome of the Twenty-fifth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific. The representative of Turkey reported on the outcome of the Fifth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe.

B. Action taken by the Commission

68. At its 1223rd meeting, on 15 March 2002, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution entitled "International assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs" (E/CN.7/2002/L.17/Rev.1), sponsored by Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Belarus, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Chile, China, Croatia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Africa, Swaziland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Venezuela and Yemen. (For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution II.)

69. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Connections between organized criminal groups trafficking in drugs and those involved in other types of illicit trafficking: special investigative techniques to counteract such criminality" (E/CN.7/2002/L.14/Rev.1), sponsored by Belarus, Bolivia, Canada, the Congo, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, the Gambia, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section C, resolution 45/9.)

70. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Illicit drug supply and trafficking in Arab States" (E/CN.7/2002/L.23/Rev.1), sponsored by Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section C, resolution 45/16.)

71. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Strengthening international cooperation in the control of opium poppy cultivation" (E/CN.7/2002/L.16/Rev.2), sponsored by Belgium, Canada, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Portugal, the Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section C, resolution 45/10.)

72. At the same meeting, the Commission considered a revised draft resolution entitled "Enhanced measures for international cooperation in the control of illicit drugs" (E/CN.7/2002/L.4/Rev.2), sponsored by Australia, Canada, the Gambia, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Lebanon, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Swaziland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, the United States of America and

Viet Nam. A representative of the Secretariat stated that, in its resolution 1988/15 of 25 May 1988, the Economic and Social Council had addressed a request to the Secretary-General that was similar to the one contained in the revised draft resolution. At the same time, a statement on programme budget implications had been submitted to the Commission. The statement indicated that it was the expectation of the Secretariat that the funds required to pay for the travel and subsistence cost of participants to each of the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies would be provided from extrabudgetary resources. In connection with the request in operative paragraph 7 of the revised draft resolution, it should be noted that it was still the expectation of the Secretariat that the resources required for the travel and subsistence of participants to the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies would be provided from extrabudgetary resources.

73. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the revised draft resolution. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 45/2.)

74. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Controlled delivery" (E/CN.7/2002/L.7/Rev.1), sponsored by Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Canada, Colombia, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, the Gambia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section C, resolution 45/4.)

Chapter VII

Implementation of the international drug control treaties

75. At its 1214th and 1215th meetings, on 11 March 2002, the Commission considered item 8 of its agenda, entitled "Implementation of the international drug control treaties: (a) changes in the scope of control of substances; (b) International Narcotics Control Board; (c) follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: (i) measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, (ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors; and (d) other matters arising from the international drug control treaties". The Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001 (E/INCB/2001/1);

(b) Precursors and Chemicals Frequently Used in the Illicit Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001 on the Implementation of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (E/INCB/2001/4).

76. Introductory statements were made by the President of the International Narcotics Control Board and by the Co-Chairman of Operation Topaz. Statements were also made by the representatives of Spain (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Italy, Turkey, Iran (Islamic Republic of), China, Kazakhstan, Australia, the United States, Mexico, Denmark, Nigeria, Venezuela, Spain, Colombia, Japan, France, Canada, India, the Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Portugal and Colombia. Statements were also made by the observers for Panama, Sweden, Belgium, Malaysia, Poland, Hungary, Namibia, Azerbaijan, Slovenia, Switzerland and Myanmar. The observers for the World Health Organization and for the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior also made statements.

A. Deliberations

1. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001

77. The President of the International Narcotics Control Board introduced the report of the Board for 2001, highlighting the effects of new technologies on drug trafficking and the challenges to drug law enforcement. He stated that, while globalization and

new technologies had brought innumerable benefits to society, the beneficial effects of those phenomena were being undermined by individuals and criminal groups for illicit gain. He called on Governments to enact legislation and establish adequate organizational structures for the investigation and prosecution of drug-related crime committed in electronic environments. He referred to the operation of the international treaty system, in particular with regard to the situation in Afghanistan, where opium poppy cultivation was beginning to resume. He invited the Commission to consider the issue of cannabis control in detail in order to ensure that the provisions of the 1961 Convention were implemented.

78. The Commission commended the Board and its secretariat for the preparation of its report for 2001, which provided a comprehensive picture of recent trends in the control of licit movement of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors and in the illicit use of and trafficking in those substances and which reviewed the measures taken by Governments in that regard. Some representatives reported that, in their countries, the report had been the subject of widespread debate at the political level and in the media. Concern was expressed about the differences and contradictions between the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001 and the report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to illicit drug trafficking and action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (E/CN.7/2002/4 and Corr.1). It was urged that such differences should be reconciled through consultations. Several representatives provided additional information on the situation with regard to drug abuse and illicit trafficking in their countries and on the drug control strategies pursued by their Governments to reduce illicit drug supply and demand.

79. Appreciation was expressed to the Board for its examination of the challenges that globalization and new technologies presented to drug law enforcement in the twenty-first century. Several Governments informed the Commission of action that they had taken at the national level to deal with crime committed in an electronic environment. At the international level, the Council of Europe's Convention on Cybercrime was cited as an example of legislative harmonization and international cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of cross-border crime committed or facilitated by electronic means. The Commission noted the Board's suggestion to consider developing a United Nations convention on cyber crime. Some participants observed, however, that the development of such an instrument would be premature and that it would be preferable to await the outcome of regional developments. They argued that Governments should make every effort to counteract cyber crime. As the Internet should also be used to disseminate objective information about drugs, Governments were invited to take steps to promote safer use of the Internet. It was suggested that the Commission examine the issue of new technologies and drug trafficking under a separate agenda item.

80. The Commission shared the concern of the Board on the resurgence of opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan. The international community should support the efforts of the Interim Administration of Afghanistan in establishing law enforcement and drug control capacities to combat opium poppy cultivation and illicit drug production, processing, abuse and trafficking.

81. Some representatives expressed concern about the growing gap between government policy and actual implementation of the international drug control treaties with respect to cannabis. Views were expressed that relaxation of controls on cannabis was not the right way to deal with drug abuse problems in many countries. There were serious health and social problems associated with the abuse of cannabis, and any relaxation of control measures would no doubt increase the abuse of that drug and its harmful consequences. Efforts to reduce the cultivation and abuse of cannabis would be jeopardized by policies in contravention of the letter and spirit of the international drug control treaties, as well as the Political Declaration (Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex) and action plans (Assembly resolutions S-20/4 A-E) adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, and might have repercussions for the control of other illicit drugs. The representative of the Philippines, speaking on behalf of the States members of the Group of 77 and China, requested the Commission to address that issue in order to guarantee the integrity of the entire international drug control regime. One representative stated that the decriminalization of drug abuse and the replacement of mandatory penal sanctions by administrative sanctions that included programmes for the treatment and social reintegration of drug addicts were, in his country, a

step towards social cohesion and away from the dysfunctional world of drug abuse.

82. The observer for the World Health Organization stated that his organization would be pleased to review the relevant data on cannabis if a party to the Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol[59] would submit a notification to the Secretary-General, in accordance with article 3 of that convention; however, as the decision to control cannabis was essentially a policy issue, a medical and scientific review could only be of limited value as the answer to such a policy issue should come from the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the main policy-making body in the United Nations system dealing with drug control.

83. Some speakers expressed the opinion that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, cannabis should not be used for medical purposes until such time as solid scientific proof of its medical usefulness became available.

84. The Commission welcomed the efforts of the Board in promoting the maintenance of a global balance between the supply of and demand for opiates used for medical and scientific purposes, as required under the provisions of the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol. The Board was commended for arranging informal meetings with the main States importing and producing opiate raw materials. The Board should continue to advise Governments on action to be taken to ensure a worldwide balance between the supply of and the demand for opiates for licit use.

85. The role of the Board in ensuring the availability of opiates for medical purposes was stressed and Governments were encouraged to continue their efforts in removing obstacles to the availability of opiates for the relief of pain and suffering while preventing the diversion of opiates for illicit use. The Commission noted the intensified collaboration of the Board and WHO in that area.

86. The Commission welcomed the increase in the number of parties to the international drug control treaties. It was emphasized that the objectives of the 1988 Convention could not be achieved without adherence to and implementation of the provisions of the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.[60]

87. The Commission was informed of the results of the meeting of the group of experts to develop guidelines for national regulations concerning travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs, held in Vienna from 12 to 14 February 2002 pursuant to Commission resolution 44/15.

88. The Commission noted the increasing levels of abuse of, and illicit traffic in, psychotropic substances in some regions, as reported by the Board. The Commission reiterated its call to Member States to implement the provisions of the 1971 Convention and Economic and Social Council resolutions on substances listed in schedule III and IV of that convention. One representative warned the Commission of the increasing trend in the diversion of licit pharmaceuticals containing narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, to be abused in combination with other internationally controlled substances or alcohol.

89. The Commission took note of the findings of the Board regarding the consumption of buprenorphine, its use in substitution treatment and the call for considering whether it might be more appropriate to place that substance under the control of the 1961 Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol instead of the 1971 Convention.

2. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001 on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention

90. The President of the International Narcotics Control Board introduced the report of the Board for 2001 on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention. The Board was commended for its report, which constituted a comprehensive review of the global situation regarding precursor chemical control. The Commission noted the efforts by the Board to assist Governments in preventing the diversion of such chemicals.

[59] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

[60] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

91. The Commission, noting with concern the increasing reports of illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants in many countries, welcomed the initiative by the Board to convene an international meeting on precursors for amphetamine-type stimulants. Recognizing the need to devise working mechanisms and standard operating procedures to prevent the diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of those substances, the Commission urged Governments to work with the Board in developing and implementing concrete proposals.

92. The Commission expressed satisfaction at the fact that positive results were already being reported by participants in Operation Topaz, the international programme for tracking individual shipments of acetic anhydride, used in the illicit manufacture of heroin. The Commission also noted the successes reported under Operation Purple, the international programme for tracking shipments of potassium permanganate. In particular, the Commission endorsed the findings by the Board that efforts should be made by Governments to make greater use of investigative techniques such as controlled delivery, the back-tracking of intercepted consignments to identify the actual source and the initiation of intelligence-driven investigations to identify drug trafficking networks responsible for diversion attempts.

93. The Commission was informed that, as a result of the transfer of both acetic anhydride and potassium permanganate from Table II to Table I of the 1988 Convention, pursuant to Commission decisions 44/5 and 44/6, many Governments were introducing stricter measures for monitoring the international trade in those substances. The Commission recognized the need for all Governments to institutionalize the procedures and mechanisms utilized during Operation Purple, which had proven so successful in preventing the diversion of potassium permanganate.

94. Several representatives confirmed the use of pre-export notifications as an effective tool to prevent the diversion of controlled chemicals. It was emphasized that there was a need to provide feedback to such notifications in a timely manner. Pre-export notifications were an essential component of both Operation Purple and Operation Topaz. It was noted that the Board played an important role in assisting Governments with the exchange of essential information in order to verify the legitimacy of individual transactions.

95. The Commission was informed that, to ensure that the changing trends in the diversion of precursor chemicals were adequately addressed, current control measures and, in some cases, existing legislation were being reviewed by Governments. In particular, concern was expressed over the increasing trend in the diversion of precursor chemicals from domestic distribution channels; it was noted that efforts to prevent such diversion were urgently required. Similarly, it was noted with concern that there was a need for technical and financial assistance regarding the appropriate handling and the final destination and disposal of seized chemical precursors. The Commission was informed of reviews and initiatives being made by Governments in that area.

B. Action taken by the Commission

96. At its 1223rd meeting, on 15 March 2002, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Control of cannabis in Africa" (E/CN.7/2002/L.13/Rev.3), sponsored by China, Jordan, Lebanon, the Sudan (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States), Turkey and the United States of America. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section C, resolution 45/8.)

97. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Diversion of precursors and prompt reporting to the competent authorities of the countries of origin and the countries of transit and the International Narcotics Control Board" (E/CN.7/2002/L.19/Rev.1), sponsored by Angola, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, the Czech Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Germany, India, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Swaziland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United States of America and Venezuela. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section C, resolution 45/12.)

98. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed"

(E/CN.7/2002/L.10/Rev.1), sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, the Gambia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Kenya, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section C, resolution 45/6.)

99. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Improving the exchange of electronic information among Member States and communication with international organizations" (E/CN.7/2002/L.18/Rev.1), sponsored by Belgium, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, France, the Gambia, Ghana, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Panama, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, South Africa, the Sudan, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine and Yemen. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section C, resolution 45/11.)

100. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a revised draft resolution entitled "Provisions regarding travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs" (E/CN.7/2002/L.9/Rev.1), sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, the Congo, Denmark, France, Finland, the Gambia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mauritius, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. (For the text of the resolution, see chapter I, section C, resolution 45/5.)

101. At the same meeting, the Commission, on the recommendation of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution entitled "Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs" (E/CN.7/2002/L.2), sponsored by Belgium, France, Hungary, India, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey and the United States of America. (For the text, see chapter I, section A, draft resolution I.)

Chapter VIII

Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

102. At its 1218th meeting, on 13 March 2002, the Commission began consideration of item 9 of its agenda, entitled "Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme", the first item in its operational segment. For its consideration of the item, the Commission had before it the report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (E/CN.7/2002/8 and Corr.1).

103. The Officer-in-Charge of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention made a statement introducing the report and outlining the strategic orientation of UNDCP, its priorities in supporting Member States in implementing the action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, and the management reforms that had been put in place.

104. Statements were made by the representatives of Spain (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union), Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Italy, Nigeria, Australia, Burkina Faso, Canada, Mexico and Brazil. Statements were also made by the observers for Morocco, Belgium, Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Senegal. The observers for the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of American States also made statements.

A. Deliberations

105. It was noted that the Executive Director's comprehensive report on the activities of UNDCP provided an overview of the strategic direction of the Programme and the activities undertaken in supporting the efforts of Governments and civil society in countering the world drug problem. Several representatives emphasized that UNDCP had a central role to play as a catalyst in global efforts to deal with the drug problem, in raising awareness of the threat posed by that problem and in galvanizing the political

commitment to address the problem. The drug problem remained a serious threat to Governments and societies, and the capacity of UNDCP had to be strengthened in order to enable it to implement its mandate as effectively as possible.

106. The new and emerging operational challenges facing UNDCP and the international community included the rapid expansion of the illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants, the exploitation of new developments in technology, such as the Internet, for drug trafficking and the resumption of large-scale illicit opium poppy cultivation and the production of heroin in Afghanistan.

107. As a global centre of expertise in drug control, UNDCP was invited to assist Governments in designing national drug control policies with an appropriate balance of drug demand and supply reduction. The Programme was commended for the activities that it had undertaken during the past year in supporting Governments in their efforts to counter the drug problem, particularly through its network of field offices.

108. It was noted that, as the drug problem in many countries was linked to poverty, drug control policies should be integrated into a wider framework of economic development. UNDCP was commended for its increased involvement in programmes linking initiatives to reduce drug abuse with efforts to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS infection. UNDCP was invited to work more closely with Governments of countries where drug injection was the driving force behind the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

109. Several representatives welcomed the increased resources allocated to Africa by the Commission, as reflected in the initial budget for the biennium 2002-2003 approved at its reconvened forty-fourth session. The Commission supported the UNDCP strategy to address the problem of illicit drugs in Africa, which was intricately linked with poverty eradication. It was stated that drug control policies in several African countries should be further integrated into a broader economic development framework, in particular programmes aimed at supporting rural communities in their efforts to reduce the illicit cultivation of cannabis and promoting alternative development. Several representatives of African countries referred to the drug abuse and trafficking problem related to cannabis and the efforts of their Governments to deal with that problem.

110. Several representatives referred to the alarming increase in the illicit manufacture of, trafficking in and abuse of synthetic drugs, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants. UNDCP was called upon to give a higher priority to support Governments in their efforts to counter the problem posed by those substances. UNDCP was commended for some of the initiatives taken to combat the problem of amphetamine-type stimulants, such as a meeting held in Brussels on 19 November 2001 in cooperation with the European Union.

111. UNDCP was commended for its continuous efforts to address the issue of opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan, and for its strategy to support the Interim Administration of Afghanistan in drug control. The new strategy, the objective of which was to ensure that the drug issue is mainstreamed in the reconstruction of Afghanistan, was strongly supported. The difficulties posed by the extensive war damage and the fragile political and security situation in Afghanistan made it imperative for UNDCP to seek close cooperation with the Interim Administration and the organizations operating in Afghanistan. It was considered that the role of UNDCP should be to facilitate short-term and long-term assistance to farmers, for example by offering them through other agencies a good alternative livelihood, to monitor opium poppy cultivation and to build capacities for drug control activities. UNDCP and the international community were requested to enhance their support for the Interim Administration and to seek a harmonized approach; at the same time, several representatives considered that support for neighbouring countries should continue to be provided. There was agreement that the approach of maintaining "security belts", whereby assistance was provided to the neighbouring countries of Afghanistan, should be continued to complement the direct support being provided to the Interim Administration.

Management

112. Several representatives called for a broadening of the donor base of UNDCP to enable the Programme to provide better support to the international community in facing the challenges posed by the drug problem. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the

vulnerable situation of UNDCP resulting from a decrease in general-purpose contributions. Serious concern was expressed that only a few States were allocating a significant percentage of their voluntary contributions to the general-purpose fund of UNDCP. An increase in voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose funds, would be a reflection of member States' political commitment to and ownership of UNDCP and would ensure a solid and predictable financial base for its operational activities. Governments were invited to support UNDCP activities through cost-sharing arrangements.

113. Several representatives commended UNDCP for its improved overall management and strengthened dialogue with Member States. Intersessional meetings of the Commission and meetings of joint donor and recipient countries had played a critical role in enhancing that dialogue. Recently adopted measures had strengthened administrative, project and financial management of UNDCP and improved its transparency and efficiency. Those measures had also enhanced its internal working methods and led to the establishment of a financial management information system, which included open, transparent and impartial evaluation of projects with the involvement of independent experts. Several representatives commended UNDCP for its initiative to establish the Programme and Project Committee and the introduction of guidelines for the use of general-purpose funds.

114. Several representatives welcomed the introduction by UNDCP of result-based budgeting, to which they attached great importance. The view was expressed that the establishment of the Planning and Evaluation Unit would help to increase the support provided to the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention in developing result-oriented technical cooperation programmes and establishing close links between mandates and project activities. Since 1 March 2002, access to basic financial data was being provided by the Programme and Financial Information System (ProFi); thus, Member States were able to obtain more detailed information on the operational activities of UNDCP.

B. Action taken by the Commission

115. At its 1223rd meeting, on 15 March 2002, the Commission considered a revised draft resolution entitled "Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body" (E/CN.7/2002/L.24/Rev.1), sponsored by Argentina, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jordan, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, the Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Venezuela and Yemen. A representative of the Secretariat informed the Commission that no resources had been included under section 27 F of the programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 to cover the additional requirements. In the light of the operations of conference services experienced in the biennium 2000-2001, when substantial overexpenditures had been incurred, it would not be possible to absorb the additional conference-servicing requirements entailed by the requests in the revised draft resolution. Those requirements would need to be met through additional appropriations by the General Assembly. Subsequently, the revised draft resolution was amended so that no conference-servicing requirements would need to be met through additional appropriations by the Assembly.

116. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the revised draft resolution, as amended. (For the text, see chapter I, section C, resolution 45/17.)

Chapter IX

Strengthening the United Nations machinery for international drug control

117. At its 1219th meeting, on 13 March 2002, the Commission considered item 10 of its agenda, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations machinery for drug control". The Commission had before it the report of the Executive Director on the progress made in the

implementation of Commission resolution 44/16, entitled "Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body" (E/CN.7/2002/9).

118. The Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services made a statement on the ongoing management reform within the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention and informed the Commission, as the governing body of UNDCP, of the importance of implementing the recommendations to improve the management and efficiency of the Programme. Statements were also made by the representatives of Venezuela (on behalf of the members of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States), Spain (on behalf of the States members of the European Union), Japan, Italy, Mexico, Australia, Turkey and Canada. The observer for Belgium also made a statement.

Deliberations

119. Several representatives expressed the appreciation of their Governments for the work undertaken by the Office for Internal Oversight Services, which had contributed to enhancing the effectiveness of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention. It was noted that the reports of the Office for Internal Oversight Services, however critical, were a reflection of the capacity of the United Nations to address internal management deficiencies. Thus, it was agreed, the reports should not affect donors' confidence in UNDCP. One representative expressed the view that the image of UNDCP had suffered significantly, due largely to the press campaign, which might have significantly affected donor support for the Programme.

120. The responsibility of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the governing body of UNDCP, was highlighted. UNDCP was accountable to the Commission, which should provide policy directives and monitor its activities. In that regard, it was suggested that a set of performance indicators should be established to assist the Commission in effectively carrying out its role as governing body. The Commission also had an important role to play in strengthening the dialogue between UNDCP and recipient and donor countries. It was noted that the joint meetings of donor and recipient countries to be convened pursuant to Commission resolution 44/16 should continue to play a critical role in the technical assistance programme being developed and implemented by UNDCP. Several representatives called for the full implementation of Commission resolution 44/16.

121. Several representatives considered that it was a priority for the Executive Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention to review the provisional organization chart and post allocations, pursuant to Commission resolution 44/20. The newly appointed Executive Director should consider all the issues involved in the preparation of the new organization chart, including possible synergy between UNDCP and the Centre for International Crime Prevention.

122. Several representatives expressed their support and appreciation for the ongoing management reform within the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention. Reference was made to several specific measures that had been adopted, in particular measures to improve programme oversight through internal and external evaluations and measures to be provided by ProFi for the improvement of financial management. Other measures included the establishment of the Programme and Project Committee, which had contributed to the collective examination of projects for their feasibility and funding. Several representatives welcomed the introduction of a result-based budget for the biennium 2002-2003

123. It was noted that UNDCP should continue to act as a catalyst in all drug-related areas. Several representatives indicated that UNDCP should adopt a stronger profile and interact more with other United Nations entities and with multilateral funding agencies. It was stated that one of the challenges that UNDCP continued to face was its dependence on a limited number of donors for voluntary contributions to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme. UNDCP was particularly vulnerable because of its reliance on general-purpose contributions from three or four Governments. Thus, it was crucial for UNDCP to launch a credible fund-raising strategy that would improve its donor base and enhance the ownership of the Programme by all member States.

124. Several representatives noted that the synergy between UNDCP and the Centre for International

Crime Prevention should be enhanced in order to optimize the use of the resources available to the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention and to be cost-effective. UNDCP and the Centre should complement each other and avoid duplicating each other's efforts.

Chapter X

Administrative and budgetary questions

125. The Commission considered item 11 of its agenda, entitled "Administrative and budgetary questions", at its 1218th meeting, on 13 March 2002. It had before it a note by the Secretariat on administrative and budgetary questions (E/CN.7/2002/10).

Deliberations

126. The representative of UNDCP referred to the need to widen the donor base of the Programme, especially for general-purpose funding. He pointed out that such funding had declined to a dangerously low level of only $8 million and that at least $20 million annually was required to maintain programme flexibility and avoid further cuts in programme and support budgets. General-purpose income (including support cost recovery) in 2001 was only $16.5 million, and such a low level of income, if continued, would lead to the exhaustion of general-purpose funds by 2003. Through greater transparency in management, rationalization of operations and greater ownership of the Programme by member States, UNDCP hoped to broaden the donor base and return the Fund of UNDCP to good health. However, a return to an annual general-purpose income of $20 million, which was the past average, would still not be sufficient to resolve the problem of contracts limited to one-year for support staff funded out of voluntary contributions.

127. In response, one representative suggested that the 5 per cent support cost ceiling on nationally executed projects be determined on a case-by-case basis to establish a realistic, transparent and fair means for charging such projects. Similarly, the standard 13 per cent for other agencies should also be reviewed to charge specific percentages for each project. A representative of the Secretariat explained that a note had been distributed earlier updating the position on charging support costs on nationally executed projects. Applying different rates specific to each project was probably not administratively feasible or justifiable from a cost-benefit point of view.

128. Many representatives welcomed the introduction of results-based budgeting and reporting in ProFi. One representative requested that ProFi be funded entirely from the regular budget, since it was a core item of the Programme. That representative also considered that the organizational structure of the Programme was top-heavy compared with other Vienna-based international organizations.

Chapter XI

Triennial review of the implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-eighth session on the in-depth evaluation of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

129. At its 1219th meeting, on 13 March 2002, the Commission considered item 12 of its agenda, entitled "Triennial review of the implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-eighth session on the in-depth evaluation of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme". The Commission had before it a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the triennial review of the implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee at its thirty-eighth session on the in-depth evaluation of UNDCP (E/AC.51/2001/4) and relevant sections of the report of the Committee for Programme and Coordination on its forty-first session.[61]

[61] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 16* (A/56/16).

Deliberations

130. The representative of UNDCP, in introducing the item, indicated that the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its forty-third session, in 2001, had reiterated the recommendations made at its thirty-eighth session on the in-depth evaluation of UNDCP. The Committee had drawn the attention of the Commission, as the governing body of UNDCP, to considering and following up on those recommendations. He informed the Commission of the status of implementation of those recommendations.

131. One representative proposed that the Executive Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention should report to the Commission at one of its intersessional meetings on the status of implementation of the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination. There was general support for that proposal.

132. It was agreed that the recommendations made by the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-eighth session on the in-depth evaluation of UNDCP should be examined by the Commission at an intersessional meeting to be determined by the extended bureau.

Chapter XII

Provisional agenda for the forty-sixth session of the Commission

133. The Commission considered item 13 of its agenda, entitled "Provisional agenda for the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs", at its 1222nd meeting, on 15 March 2002. It had before it the draft provisional agenda for its forty-sixth session (E/CN.7/2001/L.1/Add.8), which had been made available to the regional groups during the intersessional meetings.

Action taken by the Commission

134. The provisional agenda for the forty-sixth session was approved by the Commission for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. (For the text, see chapter I, section B, draft decision I.)

Chapter XIII

Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-fifth session

135. The Commission considered item 15 of its agenda, entitled "Adoption of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fifth session", at its 1222nd and 1223rd meetings, on 15 March 2002. The Rapporteur introduced the draft report (E/CN.7/2002/L.1 and Add.1-10).

136. At its 1223rd meeting, on 15 March, the Commission adopted by consensus the report on its forty-fifth session, as orally amended.

Chapter XIV

Organization of the session and administrative matters

A. Opening and duration of the session

137. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its forty-fifth session in Vienna from 11 to 15 March 2002. The Chairperson of the Commission opened the forty-fifth session. The Officer-in-Charge of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat addressed the opening meeting. The Chairman of the Group of 77 and China, the Chairman of the Group of African States, the Chairman of the Group of Asian States, the Chairman of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States and the representative of Spain, on behalf of the Presidency of the European Union, also addressed the opening meeting.

138. The designated Executive Director of UNDCP and the Deputy Prime Minister of Italy addressed the Commission.

B. Attendance

139. The session was attended by representatives of 48 States members of the Commission (Benin, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Mozambique and Nicaragua were not represented). Observers for other States Members

of the United Nations, representatives of the United Nations system and observers for intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations also attended. A list of participants is contained in annex I to the present report.

C. Election of officers

140. In section I of its resolution 1999/30 of 28 July 1999, the Economic and Social Council decided that, with effect from the year 2000, the Commission should, at the end of its session, elect its bureau for the subsequent session and encourage it to play a more active role in the preparations of the regular as well as the informal intersessional meetings of the Commission, so as to enable the Commission to provide continuous and effective policy guidance to UNDCP.

141. In the light of that decision and in accordance with rule 16 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission, immediately following the closure of the reconvened forty-fourth session in December 2001, held the first meeting of its forty-fifth session for the sole purpose of electing the new Chairperson and other members of the bureau.

142. At its 1214th meeting, on 13 December 2001, the Commission elected the following officers for its forty-fifth session:

Chairperson:	Sue Kerr (Australia)
Vice-Chairmen:	Javier Paulinich (Peru)
	Thomas Sanon (Burkina Faso)
	T. P. Sreenivasan (India)
Rapporteur:	Jaroslav Stepanek (Czech Republic)

143. A group composed of the five chairmen of the regional groups (the ambassadors of Finland, Pakistan, Slovenia, the Sudan and Venezuela) was established to assist the Chairperson in dealing with organizational matters. That group, together with the elected officers, constituted the extended bureau foreseen in Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/39 of 21 June 1991. During the forty-fifth session of the Commission, the extended bureau met on 11 and 14 March 2002 to consider matters related to the organization of work.

D. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters

144. At its 1214th meeting, on 11 March 2002, the Commission adopted by consensus its provisional agenda (E/CN.7/2002/1), finalized by the intersessional meetings of the Commission, as requested by the Council in its decision 2000/240 of 27 July 2000. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers for the forty-fifth session of the Commission.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Thematic debate: follow-up to the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session:
   (a) Strengthening of sustainable alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development, within the framework of international cooperation; experience gained in collaboration with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, other United Nations entities and bilateral technical assistance programmes regarding best practices and lessons learned in various regions;
   (b) Sustainability of alternative development programmes for the elimination or significant reduction of illicit drug crops; links with international cooperation and the political framework, including long-term commitment, to support (i) poverty eradication, (ii) access to markets, (iii) initiatives for the reduction of illicit drug demand, (iv) law enforcement initiatives as a complement to alternative development and (v) protection of the environment; comparative approaches and experience gained in various regions.

Preparations for the ministerial segment

4. Preparations for the ministerial segment to be scheduled at the forty-sixth session of the Commission, including the theme, content and organization of the segment.

Normative segment

5. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session.

6. Drug demand reduction:

   (a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;

   (b) World situation with regard to drug abuse, in particular the spread of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) through drug injection.

7. Illicit drug traffic and supply:

   (a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and reports of subsidiary bodies of the Commission;

   (b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

      (i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery, trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);

      (ii) Countering money-laundering;

      (iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development.

8. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

   (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

   (b) International Narcotics Control Board;

   (c) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

      (i) Measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

      (ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;

   (d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

Operational segment

9. Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

10. Strengthening the United Nations machinery for drug control.

11. Administrative and budgetary questions.

12. Triennial review of the implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee for Programme and Coordination at its thirty-eighth session on the in-depth evaluation of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

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13. Provisional agenda for the forty-sixth session of the Commission.

14. Other business.

15. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its forty-fifth session.

16. Election of officers for the forty-sixth session of the Commission.

E. Documentation

145. The documents before the Commission are listed in annex III.

Annex I

Attendance

Members

Angola	Júlio Helder Moura Lucas, Cícero dos Santos, José Alvarenga, José Leião Bravo Da Costa
Argentina	Gustavo E. Figueroa, Juan de Lezica, Mónica Perlo Reviriego, Ricardo Massot, Betina Pasquali de Fonseca
Australia	Sue Kerr, David Mason, John Lawler, Helen Stylianou, Rae Scott, Julie Haustead, Peter Costantino, Margaret Almond, Terry Stuart
Austria	Thomas Stelzer, Johann Fröhlich, Wolfgang Spadinger, Karl Lesjak, Gerhard Stadler, Elisabeth Hamidi, Sabine Haas, Josef Baumgartner, Ingrid Wörgötter
Belarus	Alexander Soldatenko, Viktar Gaisenak, Olga Zvereva
Bolivia	Alberto Zelada Castedo, Jaime Niño de Guzmán, Waldo Telleria Polo, Alberto Salamanca, Mary Carrasco Monje, Miriam Siles, Marco Alandia, Fabián Aguirre, Luis Ampuero
Brazil	Sergio de Queiroz Duarte, Paulo Roberto Uchoa, Joao Solano Carneiro Cunha, Luis Ivaldo Villafañe Gomes Santos, Renato de Alencar Lima
Burkina Faso	Christophe Emmanuel Compaore, Moussa Nebie, Lazare Gansore, Ousmane Traore, Alfred Sandwidi
Canada	Ingrid Hall, Jody Gomber, Alan Morgan, Carole Bouchard, Paul Saint-Denis, Louise Rosborough, Robert Lawrence, Karen Kastner, Marilyn White, Stephen Bolton, Michel Perron, John Borody
China	Yan Zhang, Yuanzheng Li, Yinghai Liu, Clarie Ka-lee Lo Ku, Kin Ip Peng, Youmei Wang, Hongye Zhang, Daojun Wen, Jingchun Wu, Charles Wong, Im Mui Vong, Daoming Zhang, Fang Li, Jun Tan, Qiang Zhao, Yousheng Ke
Colombia	Hector Charry Samper, Gabriel Merchan Benavides, Gustavo Socha Salamanca, Nicolas Augusto Perez Gomez, Maria Ines Restrepo, Maria Cristina Chirolla, Sandra Alzate Cifuentes, Alvaro Sandoval Bernal, Ciro Arevalo, Carlos Rodriguez Bocanegra, Diana Mejia Molina

* Benin, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Mozambique and Nicaragua were not represented at the session.

Cuba	Roberto Diaz Sotolongo, José Ramón Cabañas Rodríguez, Enrique Jardines Macias, Rafael Fernández Pérez, Julio Cesar González Marchante, José Luis Galván Pérez, Fernando del Pino Legón
Czech Republic	Pavel Vacek, Jaroslav Štepánek, Eva Marešová, Ladislav Gawlik, Marian Ferencík, Jaromír Neuzil, Josef Bazant, Katerina Sequensová
Denmark	Torben Mailand Christensen, Mogens Jørgensen, Birte Poulsen, Lars Petersen, Ole Ivan Pedersen, Jørn Sørensen, Hans Henrik Jensen, Jes Brogaard Nielsen, Line Olsen
Ecuador	Juan Holguin, Miguel Gonzalo Enriquez Lopez, Edison Patricio Yanchapaxi Almache, Rosa Vásquez, Martha Cecilia Orozco Abad
Egypt	Samch Shoukry, Hassan El-laithy, Ahmed Riad, Ahmed Kamal Samak, Medhat Adel Zaki
France	Nicole Maestracci, Patrick Villemur, Michèle Ramis-Plum, Charley Causeret, Alice Guiton, Alain Labrousse, Corinne Brunon-Meunier, Jacques Lajoie, Philippe Ospital, Michel Bouchet, Anne Guillou, Chantal B. Gatignol
Gambia	Ibrahim Bun Sanneh
Germany	Marion Caspers-Merk, Karl Borchard, Werner Sipp, Hans Peter Plischka, Herbert Bayer, Richard Dyszy, Holger-Uwe Pundt, Christian Zoll, Susanne Conze, Barbara Singer, Carola Lander, Christoph Berg, Rainold Frickhinger, Carl-Ernst Brisach
Greece	Christos Alexandris, Sofia Malli, Andromache Antoniadis, Anna Kokkevi, Ioannis Rachovitsas, Nikolaos Vergadis, Panayiotis Kourousis, Kalliopi Spinelli, Ekaterina Fountoulaki, Sofia Anthopoulou
India	S. Narayan, M. K. Singh, Prashant Mehta, H. R. Chauhan, T. P. Sreenivasan, Hamid Ali Rao, Hemant Karkare, P. J. Vincent, Satyendra Prakash
Indonesia	Rhousdy Soeriaatmadja, Bambang Prayitno, Harry Purwanto, Odo Rene Mathew Manuhutu
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Bozorgmehr Ziaran, Seyed Mohammad Ali Mottaghi Nejad, Esmaeil Afshari, Hossein Kamalian, Majid Derakhshan, Javand Alaghband Rad
Italy	Alfredo Mantovano, Claudio Moreno, Pietro Soggiu, Gianluigi Mascia, Roberto Liotto, Gioacchino Polimeni, Luca Zelioli, Salvatore d'Amato, Claudio Vaccaro, Ugo Cantoni, Alessandro Monteduro, Manuela Lazzarotti, Giusto Sciacchitano, Annalisa Vittore, Silvia Zanone, Chiara Monzali

Japan	Yukio Takasu, Masayoshi Kamohara, Motohito Nishizawa, Kaoru Misawa, Kiyoshi Oone, Yukari Kikuchi, Kazue Sugie, Toshiaki Kudo, Susumu Harada, Keiko Ishihara, Toshiyoshi Tominaga, Jiro Usui, Naoyuki Yasuda
Kazakhstan	Nurlan M. Abdirov, Leonik Bourtsev, Nelly Abylkhozhina
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Said Abdulaati, Hamed D. Alshamandi, Soad A. Elshelli, Faisal Elshaeri
Mexico	Guido Belsasso, Olga Pellicer, Luis Javier Campuzano, Víctor Arriaga, Roberto Bojorges Cruz, Cecilia Villanueva Bracho, Julián Juarez, Sylvia Cabrera
Netherlands	Jaap Ramaker, Alexander Bersee, Leendert H. Erkelens, Gert Bogers, Michiel Bierkens, Ernestien H. Jensema
Nigeria	Alhaji Bello Lafiaji, A. B. Rimdap, D. Adamu, Isah Likita, Umar Muazu, S. O. Aiyegbusi, J. A. Omede, O. G. Amosun
Pakistan	Muhammad Aziz Khan, Ali Sarwar Naqvi, Muhammad Kamran Akhtar
Peru	Ricardo Vega Llona, Javier Paulinich, Julio Balbuena, Hugo Portugal, Edy Tomasto Pantigoso, Maria Teresa Merino De Hart, Oscar Quea Velaochaga, Manuel Alvarez, Fernando Hurtado
Philippines	Victor G. Garcia III, Bernardo T. Lastimoso, Mary Anne A. Padua
Portugal	Carlos Neves Ferreira, Fernando Mendes, Liliana Araújo, Rogério Gaspar, João Paulo Centeno, Rodrigo Coutinho, Elsa Maia, Carlos Costa
Republic of Korea	Young Chull Gwark, Hae-moon Chung, Jin-Mo Kim, Maeng-ho Shin, Joong-Young Hahm, Chul Min Kim, Myung-Hoon Chung, Sang-Nyon Kim
Russian Federation	Alexandre V. Zmeevskyi, Mikhail I. Kalinin, Yury A. Buykin, Sergey A. Vornakov, Alexey L. Lyzhenkov, Tatyana A. Azhakina, Vladimir S. Krasnov, Ekaterina P. Kolykhalova, Victor B. Mareev, Sergey V. Titov, Viacheslav V. Sergeev, Dmitry R. Okhotnikov, Sergey V. Zemskyi
Slovakia	Alojz Némethy, Alojz Nociar, Oksana Tomová, Alexander Kunošik, Eva Tomková, Mária Marcáková, Imrich Bet'ko, Daša Macková, Jozef Centéš, Mária Chmelová
South Africa	A. T. Moleah, J. Moki, S. Banoo, P. Matsoso, E.M.J. Steyn, N. S. Schoombie, S. V. Mangcotywa
Spain	Antonio Núñez García-Saúco, Francisco de Miguel Alvarez, Elena Garzón Otamendi, Ramón Palop Baixauli, Ignacio Baylina Ruiz, Camilio Vázquez, María de la O. Alvarez, Ana Andrés Ballesteros, José Luis Valle María, Cristino Ortiz de Frutos, Alejandro Abelló Gamazo, Rosario Gilsanz Martos

Sudan	Ismail Abu Shouk, Hamid Mannan Mohamed, Ahmed Hassan Mohamed
Swaziland	Nonhlanhla P. Mlangeni
Thailand	Sorayouth Prompoj, Rasamee Vistaveth, Tanita Nakin, Rachanikorn Sarasiri, Chantana Panpreecha, Pibhop Beokhaimook, Puttichart Ekachant, Saksee Phromyothi, Urawadee Sripiromya
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Ivan Tulevski, Aleksander Avramovski, Aleksander Tavciovski, Zoran Todorov
Turkey	Aydin Sahinbas, Osman Paksüt, Ahmet Erdurmus, Namik Güner Erpul, A. Isintan Kadiogullari, Ismail Caliskan, Zafer Tahsin Uytun, Edip Aktas, Sevil Atasoy, Erhan Halici, Yesim Turan Gürel, Rafet Ufuk Önder, Kadir Güler, Kemal Beycan, Neval Orbay
Ukraine	Volodymyr S. Ohrysko, Volodymyr Timoshenko, Igor Sagach, Victor Kryzhanivskyi, Victoria Kuvshynnykova
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Vic Hogg, Peter Jenkins, Michael Ryder, Mark Etherton, Anna Howard, Jacqui Hutchison, Jim Saunders, David Mansfield, Mike Trace, Les Fiander, Neil Giles, Steve Jones, Lisa Witting, Sharon Boyle
United States of America	Rand Beers, Kenneth C. Brill, Stephen V. Noble, Ruth E. Hansen, Kathleen W. Barmon, Jodi L. Avergun, Thomas Coony, Barbara Esser, David Hohman, Deborah B. Leiderman, Gail Robertson, Frank Sapienza, Stanley Schrager, Ranjeet Singh, June Sivilli, Terrance Woodworth, David Fischer, Edwin L. Brauchli
Venezuela	Gustavo Márquez Marin, Mildred Camero, Miriam García de Pérez, Neiza Pineda, Victor Manzanares, Ernesto Navazio

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, Panama, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe

Non-member States represented by observers

Holy See, Switzerland

United Nations Secretariat

United Nations Office at Vienna, United Nations International Drug Control Programme, Centre for International Crime Prevention

United Nations bodies and joint United Nations programmes

International Narcotics Control Board, Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

Research institutes

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

Specialized agencies

International Labour Organization, World Health Organization, Universal Postal Union, United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Other intergovernmental organizations represented by observers

Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, Council of Europe, Council of the European Union European Commission, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, European Police Office, International Criminal Police Organization, Organization of African Unity, Organization of American States, Sovereign Military Order of Malta

Non-governmental organizations

General consultative status: International Association of Lions Clubs, International Council of Women, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Rotary International, Soroptimist International, Transnational Radical Party, Zonta International

Special consultative status: General Arab Women Federation, International Association against Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, International Federation of University Women, Italian Centre of Solidarity, Marangopoulos Foundation for Human Rights, National Council of German Women's Organizations Federal Union of Women's Organizations and Women's Group of German Associations, Organisation pour la promotion et la protection des droits de la femme et de l'enfant au Burundi, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students), Salvation Army, Therapy Center for Dependent Individuals, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts

Roster A: European Union of Women, International Inner Wheel

Annex II

Panels of experts participating in the thematic debate

Discussion theme of panel I: Strengthening of sustainable alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development, within the framework of international cooperation; experience gained in collaboration with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, other United Nations entities and bilateral technical assistance programmes regarding best practices and lessons learned in various regions

Members of panel I

Philippe Ospital (France), Chargé de mission, Ministère des affaires étrangères, Paris

Stanley N. Schrager (United States of America), Director of Narcotics Affairs, United States Embassy, Bolivia

Waldo Tellería Polo (Bolivia), Viceministro de Desarrollo Alternativo de Bolivia, Ministry of Agriculture

Reza Ziaran (Islamic Republic of Iran), Director-General, International Specialized Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Discussion theme of panel II: Sustainability of alternative development programmes for the elimination or significant reduction of illicit drug crops: links with international cooperation and the political framework, including long-term commitment, to support (i) poverty eradication, (ii) access to markets, (iii) initiatives for the reduction of illicit drug demand, (iv) law enforcement initiatives as a complement to alternative development and (v) protection of the environment; comparative approaches and experience gained in various regions

Members of panel II

Amal Bahij (Morocco), Head of the International Cooperation Section, Agence pour le développement économique et sociale des provinces et préfectures et du Nord du Maroc

Marion Caspers-Merk (Germany), Federal Drug Commissioner

Fernando Hurtado Pascual (Peru), Jefe de la Unidad de Desarrollo Alternativo, Comisión de la Lucha contra el Consumo de Drogas (CONTRADROGAS)

Maria Inés Restrepo (Colombia), Directora del Plan Nacional de Desarrollo Alternativo (PLANTE)

Rasamee Vistaveth (Thailand), Deputy Secretary-General, Office of the Narcotics Control Board, Bangkok

Annex III

List of documents before the Commission at its forty-fifth session

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.7/2002/1	2	Provisional agenda, annotations and provisional timetable
E/CN.7/2002/2 and Corr.1	6 (b)	Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to drug abuse, in particular the spread of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) through drug injection
E/CN.7/2002/3	6 (b)	Report of the Executive Director on prevention of the recreational and leisure use of drugs among young people
E/CN.7/2002/4 and Corr.1	7	Report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to illicit drug trafficking and action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
E/CN.7/2002/4/Add.1	7	Addendum to the report of the Secretariat on the world situation with regard to illicit drug trafficking and action taken by subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs: recommendations of the Fifth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, held in Vienna from 15 to 18 January 2002
E/CN.7/2002/5	7	Report of the Executive Director on international assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs
E/CN.7/2002/6	5	Report of the Executive Director on follow-up to the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development
E/CN.7/2002/7	8 (d)	Note by the Secretariat on the national database system
E/CN.7/2002/8 and Corr.1	9	Report of the Executive Director on the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme
E/CN.7/2002/9	10	Report of the Executive Director on strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body
E/CN.7/2002/10	11	Note by the Secretariat on administrative and budgetary matters
E/CN.7/2002/L.1 and Add.1-10	15	Draft report of the Commission on its forty-fifth session

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.7/2002/L.2	7	Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs: amendments to the draft resolution recommended by the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East at its thirty-sixth session (E/CN.7/2002/4 and Corr.1, para. 127)
E/CN.7/2002/L.3/Rev.1	6 (b)	Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and drug abuse: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2002/L.4/Rev.2	7 (a)	Enhanced measures for international cooperation in the control of illicit drugs: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2002/L.5/Rev.1	6	Efforts to reduce the impact of illicit drug demand on organized crime: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2002/L.6	6 (a)	Optimizing systems for collecting information and identifying the best practices to counter the illicit demand for psychoactive substances: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2002/L.7/Rev.1	7 (b)	Controlled delivery: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2002/L.8	6 (a)	Reduction of illicit drug demand: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2002/L.9/Rev.1	8 (d)	Provisions regarding travellers under treatment involving the use of medical preparations containing internationally controlled drugs: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2002/L.10/Rev.1	8 (b)	Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2002/L.11/Rev.1	4	Preparations for the ministerial-level segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, relating to the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2002/L.12	9	Strengthening of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2002/L.13/Rev.3	8	Control of cannabis in Africa: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2002/L.14/Rev.1	7	Connections between organized criminal groups trafficking in drugs and those involved in other types of illicit trafficking: special investigative techniques to counteract such criminality: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2002/L.15	9	Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2002/L.16/Rev.2	7	Strengthening international cooperation in the control of opium poppy cultivation: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2002/L.17/Rev.1	7	International assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs: revised draft resolution

Document number	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.7/2002/L.18/Rev.1	8 (d)	Improving the exchange of electronic information among Member States and communication with international organizations: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2002/L.19/Rev.1	8 (c) (i)	Diversion of precursors and prompt reporting to the competent authorities of the countries of origin and the countries of transit and the International Narcotics Control Board: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2002/L.20	6 (a)	Optimizing systems for collecting information and identifying the best practices to counter the demand for illicit drugs: draft resolution
E/CN.7/2002/L.21/Rev.1	3	The role of alternative development in drug control and development cooperation: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2002/L.22/Rev.1	6	Reducing illicit drug demand: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2002/L.23/Rev.1	7	Illicit drug supply and trafficking in Arab States: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2002/L.24/Rev.1	9	Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body: revised draft resolution
E/CN.7/2002/CRP.1	6 (a)	Role and activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in support of the implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and its Action Plan
E/CN.7/2002/CRP.2	10	Report of the Meeting of Experts on Guidelines for National Regulations Concerning Travellers under Treatment with Internationally Controlled Drugs, held in Vienna from 12 to 14 February 2002
E/CN.7/2002/CRP.3	10	Measures related to management improvement in the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, to be reported to the Committee for Programme and Coordination
E/CN.7/2002/CRP.4	11	Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005
E/CN.7/2002/CRP.5	6 (b)	Preventing the transmission of human immunodeficiency virus among drug abusers

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